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Annual catalog, 1913
Japan Dream Peach



*World's Earliest
Bearing Peach*



*Hardy-Field
Nursery & Seed Co.
Kansas City, Mo.*



OUR PEDIGREED PRIZE DELICIOUS APPLES—See pag: 4

TWO GREAT APPLES

PEDIGREED IMPROVED
VARIETIES

APPLES SCARCE
PRICES HIGH
PLANT APPLES
FOR PROFIT

PRIZE DELICIOUS—See page 4 for description

SILVER MEDAL WINESAP—See page 3 for description

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES

Should be planted in every home garden. There is no small fruit so delicious and easy to grow as strawberries. The everbearing varieties we offer will give you fruit from summer until frost. For a family of two or three, 100 to 200 plants will amply supply your table.

We offer you Progressive and Superb Everbearers, the two best. In ordering please specify which kind you want.



SPECIAL OFFER

50 plants - \$1.50
100 plants - \$2.50

POSTPAID

250 plants - \$4.50
500 plants - \$8.50

ORDER NOW AND ENJOY GOOD FRESH FRUIT
FROM YOUR OWN GARDEN UNTIL FROST

Raise your own Strawberries—Drouth has killed out
most fields and prices will be high this year.

PROGRESSIVE
EVERBEARING
STRAWBERRIES

PLANT EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES IN YOUR HOME GARDEN

It's Nature's Fixed Law That Like Produces Like—Everything Produces After Its Kind

Why does one Jersey outstrip a thousand others in the production of butter fat? Why does one ear of seed corn inherit high producing power, while another yields only inferior crops?

The stock breeder found out long ago that the surest and safest way to get a paying dairy herd, is to breed from champion milkers.

It's from the best layers that poultry-men have bred up the 250 egg per annum hen.

It's the largest, best filled and finest ears, from the highest yielding rows, that insure the big corn crops.

This same law of breeding and selection applies with even greater force to fruit.

Tree fruits are propagated by means of buds or scions, which are united with a seedling root.

The bud or scion, being an actual part of the tree, has a direct hereditary influence many times stronger than in the case of seeds.

The bud therefore fixes the quality-bearing and quantity-bearing tendencies and governs unmistakably in the hardiness, vigor and productiveness of the offspring.

Three fixed characteristics are essential to every profitable tree—quantity-production, quality-production, and regularity of bearing.

These habits must be inherent in the tree, as no amount of labor or money can put them there.

Selection and cultivation will bring out or develop a pre-dominance of the better traits, but we cannot enlarge upon that which is not there.

No amount of fanning will produce fire where there is no spark.

By choosing the buds or scions from the good performers—trees noted for quality production, quantity production and regularity of crop—we reproduce good performers.

This method ultimately eliminates the drones, and perpetuates only the best and most profitable types.

Here is where the Pedigreed Way of growing trees differs from the usual methods.

Ninety per cent of all trees sold are propagated without any reference to variation in type. The scions of buds as a rule are cut from nursery trees or trees which have never borne fruit. Some renew their stock from bearing orchards, the variety only being considered. Little or no thought has been given to the productiveness of the individual trees within the variety. This method accounts for the fact that from ten to twenty-five per cent of the trees in the average orchard are drones.

The scions and buds for growing Pedigreed Trees are selected not only from bearing trees, but from the best performers—those that have proven "by their fruits" that they are worthy mother trees.



Cutting Scions for Propagating Pedigreed Trees. Only well developed terminal fruit wood from select bearing trees is used.

A constant search is maintained for trees of exceptional merit. When such trees are found, performance records are made and kept from year to year, until their good qualities are definitely determined. We then use the buds and scions from these mother trees for the propagation of our stock.

This is the theory and practice upon which we grow pedigreed trees.

In the history of an orchard, the cost of the trees is the smallest item—labor and time the greatest.

Can you afford then to furnish soil, time and expense in the growing of trees whose bearing habits may make them unprofitable?

Can you afford to plant trees of uncertain or unknown parentage when it is highly probable that many of those trees will never pay their board bill in your orchard?

This is an age of efficiency. The wasteful and uncertain methods of the past are no longer tolerated. The world has no place for the drone.

The orchard is a factory for fruit-building. Every tree is a laborer. Its wages must be paid from three to ten years before it becomes productive. How important then to select efficient workers. How fatal is a mistake.

You can avoid the mistake by planting only our Pedigreed Trees.

Weigh these facts carefully. Then let us prove in your orchard that it's immensely to your interest to plant trees with a high performance record behind them—Pedigreed Trees.

Yours for Better Trees.

HARDY-FIELD NURSERY & SEED CO.,
Kansas City, Mo.

Successors to Winfield Nursery Co., and The Planters Nursery Co.

OUR SEED DEPARTMENT

When we bought the Winfield Nursery Co., and The Planters Nursery Co., we decided to add a complete line of High Grade Seeds. Time was so short that we were unable to give this department any attention in our fall catalog, but we are pleased to offer you herewith the very best new crop garden and field seeds that money can buy.

We know that our seeds will soon have as good a reputation for productiveness and quality that our Pedigreed Trees have been favored with.

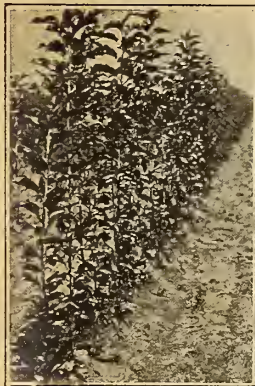
We want your order for seeds knowing that they will please you. **Order Now.**

HARDY-FIELD NURSERY & SEED CO.,
Kansas City, Mo.

Plant A Bigger Garden This Year

There is just as much, if not greater need for a "war garden" in 1919 as there was in 1917 and 1918.

Food is high and will remain high just so long as the present world-wide shortage of food and the starvation or near starvation of hundreds of millions of people continues to exist and every extra pound of food that can possibly be produced in 1919 will be needed. No matter whether you like to garden or not, the garden is the quickest and cheapest source of healthful food.



A Row of One Year Apple.—Note Sturdy, Vigorous Growth



Pedigreed One-Year Apple Trees—the best Orchard foundation

Apples

Apples are demanding high prices
Now is the time to plant

The apple trees offered and described here are grown from select parentage of the highest fruit-bearing type—in other words, pedigreed stock. Space does not permit us giving performance records of all the different varieties and kinds of fruit we offer, but we mention a few of them briefly to show the work we are doing to eliminate the drone trees in the orchards of our customers.

The apple trees listed and described on the following pages represent varieties which ripen at different times of season and are the varieties we advise you to plant. In making your selection you may be guided by the following:

EARLY SUMMER—Early Harvest, Liveland Raspberry, Yellow Transparent.

SUMMER—Duchess, Red June, Sweet June.

LATE SUMMER—Cooper's Early White, Maiden Blush.

EARLY WINTER—Grimes Golden, King David, Jonathan, McIntosh Red.

WINTER—Baldwin, Stayman Winesap, Delicious.

LATE WINTER—Arkansas Black, M. B. Twig, Ragan, Rome Beauty, Winesap.

We can furnish apple in all sizes and grades, but advise you to plant **Pedigreed 1-year apple on 2-year whole roots, 3 to 4 or 4 to 5 foot grade.** This is the size and quality that has made our Pedigreed Trees famous for quick growth. The size preferred by the big Commercial Planters—good, healthy young tops and worlds of root power.

PRICES, APPLE—STANDARD VARIETIES.

Direct to Planter Prices. Varieties, Pages 2 and 3.

1-year grafted on 2-year whole roots. Thrifty tops—Lots of Root Power.

Grade	Each	10	100	1000
1-year, 2 to 3 ft.	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$17.00	\$135.00
1-year, 3 to 4 ft. ....	.30	2.50	22.00	185.00
1-year, 4 to 5 ft. ....	.35	3.00	26.00	225.00

2-year grafted on whole roots.

2-year, 3 to 4 ft.	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$22.00	\$185.00
2-year, 4 to 5 ft. ....	.35	3.00	26.00	225.00
2-year, 5 to 6 ft. ....	.40	3.50	30.00	260.00

ARKANSAS BLACK—Beautiful dark red, almost black; quality good, long keeper, valuable for New Mexico and Northern Oklahoma. Grown from 46 specially marked trees noted for regularity of bearing, productiveness and high color. Plant these trees and you will not have any shy bearers.

BALDWIN—Popular in the East and North. Fruit large bright red, late keeper and splendid shipper. Grown from a famous northern orchard, 12 selected trees 16 years old, averaging 12 bushels fancy fruit per tree.

GANO—A large, handsome dark red apple. As hardy as old Ben Davis and just as good a keeper, but finer quality. One of the best shippers and popular on all markets. Its regular and abundant crops make it a big money maker. This fine, solid red apple has suffered on account of the thousands of Ben Davis being planted under the name of Gano. The trees grow just alike and no planter can tell the difference until they begin to fruit. Get our Pedigreed Gano from known parentage for true Gano. We offer you trees from the best individuals selected from more than 500 trees. Fruit from the parent tree won the Sweepstake Prize at the National Apple Show at Denver for the best carload of orchard run, winning the \$250.00 loving cup.

GRIMES GOLDEN—Golden yellow, delicious, rich and tender; the most popular of its kind and pays best. Hardy, productive, bears young, a splendid filler. Seldom caught by frost. Always commands highest prices. After 12 years of selection we have improved the type of this grand variety until our Grimes Golden are all blue ribbon stock. Grown from 60 selected trees—the best in four splendid orchards. Eight-year-old parent trees averaged 4 to 5 bushels each; eleven-year-old trees 10 bushels each, and fourteen-year-old trees produced 16 bushels each. In our work we found Grimes Golden of the shade type reaching the age of 19 years before producing fruit. With our Pedigreed Grimes Golden in your orchard you can count on early fruitfulness and superb quality.

KING DAVID—Combines the good qualities of the Jonathan and the Arkansas Black, it being a cross between the two. Rich color, yellow tinged flesh, bright sparkling flavor. Has often been shipped as far as Australia. It succeeds commercially in territories where the Jonathan is too small. The true King David from marked trees of the ideal type in orchard 9 years old. Also from three specially marked trees 16 years old and 6 marked trees from orchard 7 years old.

Enclosed please find order for Prize Delicious Trees. Was talking with Mr. Fletcher, Department of Pomology, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, and he spoke very highly of the uniformity of your nursery stock.

H. E. Dunne, M. D., Washington, D. C.



Young Pedigreed Apple Trees in Nursery—Rows—
"Blood Will Tell."

COOPER'S EARLY WHITE—One of the best for the southwest; good size, light yellow, bears young. Fine for early market, as it ripens in the season when good apples are scarce.

DELICIOUS—A brilliant dark red apple, originated by Jesse Hiatt of Peru, Iowa—tested and found good wherever apples grow. Most delightfully flavored of all apples. Has no superior for either home or commercial orchard. Our Delicious are all grown from the best individual trees of the more fruitful type, the only way to be sure of genuine trees, of good performance. For our Improved variety see page 6.

EARLY HARVEST—Well known summer apple, pale yellow, medium size, bears early, good cooker. Yellow Transparent and Cooper's Early White are more valuable. Parentage: 7 selected 12-year-old trees averaging 10 bushels each.



A. B. Hemphill's One-Year
Pedigreed Yellow Transparent,
16 months after planting.



O. B. Clark and his Rome Beauty,
16 months after planting.

STANDARD APPLES—Continued

LIVELAND RASPBERRY—This variety started in Russia but has thrived in America. It is a shiny waxen white with crimson stripes and on the sunny side is a spot of red giving it an indescribably beautiful appearance. It is a medium large apple which packs well and looks well in boxes. A strong, vigorous grower which bears well in the third year and makes an ideal filler. We have taken the scions for this variety from 9 trees 9 years old which averaged 6 bushels per tree. Also one 13-year-old tree which yielded 30 bushels.

MAIDEN BLUSH—A popular summer apple, golden yellow with crimson blush. Enticing flavor, good grower, fine for drying.

MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG—Extra large, dark red. Excellent quality and keeps until apples come again. Bears early and yields big crops every year. In our breeding work we find a larger percentage of barren and drone trees in M. B. Twig than any other variety. In orchards 10 to 15 years old we have found as high as 90 per cent of the shade type. Unless you plant trees of the fruitful type results will be largely a shade tree grove. We offer M. B. Twig from 7 year trees, averaging 5 bushels each.

PENNSYLVANIA RED STREAK—This valuable fall apple, also known as English Rambo, should be planted in every assortment. Comes at a time of the year when good fall apples are scarce and always bring good prices. Propagated from 10 marked trees out of an orchard of 26. Won first prize at three annual fairs.

RAGAN—(Improved Black Ben.) Pronounced by many the best commercial apple yet produced. It has all the money-making qualities of old Ben Davis, improved by a handsome deep red color, the sort of color that brings the high prices. Hardiness, early bearing, tremendous yields and handsome color make it one of the greatest

money-makers. It is one of the few apples that can be planted with the assurance of success. Don't think of starting an orchard without Ragan, a regular gold mine.

RED JUNE—(Wilson Strain.) This is a late summer apple. It reaches medium size and is yellow with red stripes. It ripens from July to August and is one of the best of our summer apples. The trees bear young and our scions produce trees that always produce good yields.

ROME BEAUTY—One of the surest bearers. Large and handsome, shaded and striped with red. Begins bearing very young. If you plant Moncrief's Rome Beauty, you'll start picking apples the second or third year after planting. Ideal filler. Blooms late and yields tremendous crops. If frost catches first bloom, it often blossoms again, insuring crop when others fail.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT—Clear yellow, hardy and very beautiful. Medium size, uniform in shape, round with slight taper at the blossom end. It has a smooth cream yellow skin with a transparent waxy appearance which gives the apple its name. Good apple for eating and cooking. Makes good filler because bears third or fourth year and takes little room in the row between permanent trees.

WINESAP—One of the best and finest Winter apples. An old favorite, popular on account of its rich, pleasing flavor and fine red color; hardy, regular bearer, excellent shipper—a money-maker.

We can also furnish the following Standard Varieties:
BAILEY SWEET **RED ASTRICAN** **SWEET JUNE**
MCMINTOSH RED **R. I. GREENING** **STAYMAN WINE-SAP**
YORK IMPERIAL

APPLE—Improved Varieties

Direct to Planter Prices. Varieties as Below.

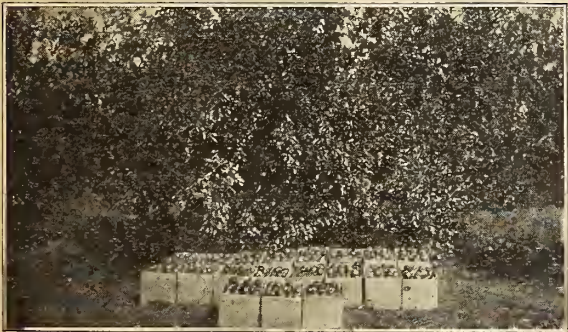
1-year grafted on 2-year whole roots. Thrifty tops—Lots of root power.

Grade	Each	10	100	1000
1-year, 2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$21.00	\$160.00
1-year, 3 to 4 ft.....	.35	3.00	26.00	210.00
1-year, 4 to 5 ft.....	.40	3.50	29.50	260.00
2-year grafted on whole roots.				
2-year, 3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.40	\$3.50	\$30.00	\$230.00
2-year, 4 to 5 ft.....	.50	4.00	35.00	275.00
2-year, 5 to 6 ft.....	.60	5.00	41.00	320.00

Silver Medal Winesap
THE APPLE WITH A HISTORY.

One would name it that even though they had no knowledge of its prize-winning ability. It is brilliant dark red. In quality it is unsurpassed, incomparable. In flavor excellent, very slightly acid, just enough to make it enjoyable. The flesh is fine grained, crisp, juicy, melting, wonderfully delightful. Holds record for keeping qualities, 6 months being nothing unusual. Many cases of 1 year reported.

The original trees were found in the Mason orchard near Belle Plaine, Kansas, in the famous Arkansas Valley. In all, there were nearly 2,200 trees all doing well, but in particular there were three Winesap which were head and shoulders above all surrounding trees in performance. Their fruit was double the average size with a yield of double any companion or neighborhood trees year after year.



Silver Medal Winesap—19-Bushel Crop.



Ten-year-old Silver Medal Winesap, showing 17-bushel crop. Worth \$25.50. One of the big producers in the Alter Orchard. A 9-year-old tree in same orchard produced 21½ bushels.

The fruit taken to the fair won the coveted Silver Medal Prize. Arrangements were immediately made whereby The Winfield Nurseries were permitted to propagate from prize-winning trees, and in 1906 the first Silver Medal Winesap were sold to John Alter, a large Kansas apple-grower.

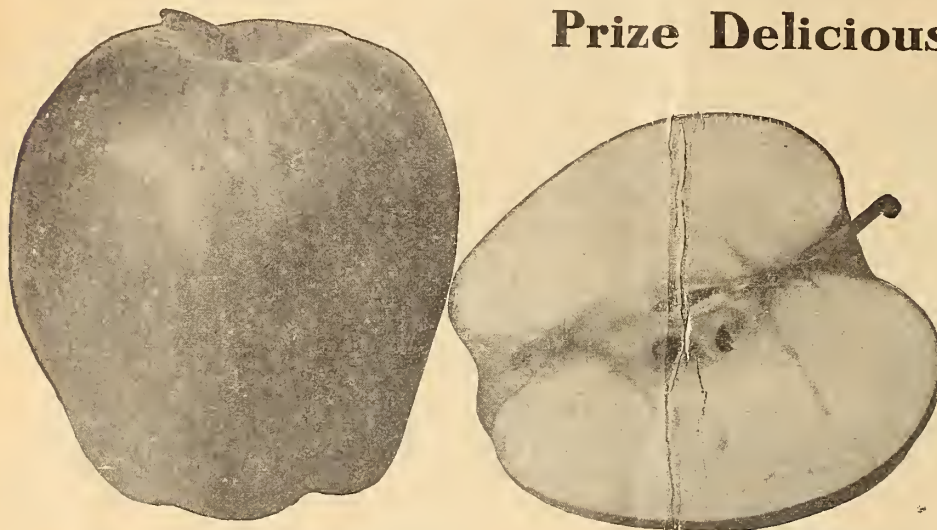
AN ORCHARD OF SILVER MEDALS WILL START YOU ON THE ROAD TO PROSPERITY.

In 1915 Mr. Alter sold more than \$10,000.00 worth of Silver Medal Winesap—top prices because of uniform size and superior quality. His ten-year-old orchard of Silver Medal Winesap brought him \$500.00 to \$700.00 per acre. Think of it! In 1916 this same orchard (1,000 trees) picked 14,000 bushels of this splendid apple and the yield in 1917 was bigger than ever. Mr. Alter says his pedigreed orchard has made him three times the money that his older orchard has, because there is not a slacker among his Pedigreed trees.

Does the Pedigree pay? What more convincing proof could be given? You can't get away from results like this. If you want trees bearing from one to three years earlier than common Winesap—fruit much larger, with richer, dark red color—if you want trees loaded every year—an apple that keeps a year in storage—one of the few great shippers—the choice of Commission men—a favorite for cooking or eating—vigorous, healthy trees that will make you more money and make it quicker than any apple that you can grow—plant Silver Medal Winesap.

Don't Fail to Order Silver Medal Winesap

Prize Delicious



Prize Delicious. Photograph of the Natural Fruit picked from the Double-Circle Tree.

Direct to Planter Prices. Varieties as Below.

1-year grafted on 2-year whole roots. Thrifty tops—Lots Root Power.

Grade	Each	10	100
1-year, 2 to 3 ft.	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$21.00
1-year, 3 to 4 ft. ....	.38	3.30	28.00
1-year, 4 to 5 ft. ....	.40	3.50	30.00

2-year grafted on whole roots.

2-year, 4 to 5 ft.	\$0.50	\$4.50	\$37.50
2-year, 5 to 6 ft. ....	.60	5.00	42.50

PERFORMANCE RECORD OF PRIZE DELICIOUS.

In a fine orchard of 200 Delicious trees, 36 showed remarkable qualities, began bearing at four years old and at six years old, picked an average of 4 1-2 bushels per tree. The following year at 7 years of age, these 36 trees made another good record. Each bore a load of uniform fruit evenly distributed throughout the tree. The double-circle tree produced six boxes and every apple packed out fancy. At 8 years of age these same select trees were again in the lead—not one approached the performance of the Double-Circle. This tree seemed to have stronger individuality, capable of stronger growth and of producing more and better fruit annually. This tree picked better than 10 bushels at 8 years of age.

Remember, the Prize Delicious we offer is propagated from the Double-Circle tree which made the above record, at 6, 7 and 8 years old and has been going ahead ever since. If you want an early-bearing strain of Delicious—top quality fruit—here it is. Prove in your own orchard that it pays—and pays big—to plant trees with a performance record behind them. Trees grown the **PEDIGREED WAY**.

Even though you only have a small back yard you can find a place for a couple Prize Delicious trees.

TREES LOADED WITH BLOOM.

The Japan Dreams we got of you last year are loaded with bloom buds, also the Hottes Elberta we got of you the year before. We like your stock fine and want to plant more of it as soon as we can.

J. G. Venus, N. M.

PEDIGREED

vs.

ORDINARY NURSERY TREES

You may hesitate in paying a little more for our PEDIGREED TREES, but if you will consider that our trees BEAR YOUNGER and bear far heavier crops, you can readily see the cost of the tree from the nursery is of little consideration. Our trees are all from parent trees with records of **ACTUAL RESULTS** in early bearing and heavy crops. You will profit by planting **ONLY** our Pedigreed Trees.

FROM THE DOUBLE-CIRCLE TREE.

The thoroughbred of the Famous Delicious Family—an extraordinary type of this well-known apple. Here's the facts about Prize Delicious: Stock is propagated from a single tree with a most remarkable performance record for young and heavy bearing. The tree from which this stock is propagated was the one tree of its kind in an orchard of 200 Delicious. Its owner called it the "Double Circle tree." We have procured the exclusive buds and scions from the time it was discovered, and its record is such that we do not hesitate to recommend and advertise this as the banner apple of them all. Naturally, our supply of Prize Delicious each year is limited, but we offer them at the above prices which are low considering the superior quality of this splendid fruit. (See illustration on Page 1.)

Apple—Crab

First-class.

Direct to Planter Prices. Varieties as Below.

Grade	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$25.00
4 to 5 ft. ....	.40	3.50	30.00
5 to 6 ft. ....	.60	4.50	40.00

FLORENCE—A valuable variety for both home and commercial orchard. Mottled red and yellow. Widely planted on account of its young bearing, productiveness and regularity of crops. Very hardy. Season, July.

HYSLOP—Large, dark red, flesh yellow, good for cooking. Vigorous and hardy. Season, September.

TRANSPARENT—A delicious apple for preserves and jellies. Large yellow with brilliant red cheek; flesh very crisp and juicy. Hardy and bears heavy crops every year. Season, August.

WHITNEY—The largest of crabs, dark red, very juicy and delicious. Season, July.



Eight-year-old Pedigreed Prize Delicious Apple showing ten-bushel crop. One of the trees from which we get buds.

I think the Yearling Prize Delicious are the nicest trees I have ever seen of that age. They were in first class condition when I received them.

J. E. Gregg, Weeds, N. M.

Keiffer Pear

From Where Will Come the Pears?

Belgium and France, the great Pear producing countries of the world, have been laid to waste and pear orchards of great value hundreds of years old have been ruthlessly destroyed by the German army.

WE MUST PLANT PEAR TREES FROM DUTY AND FOR PROFIT.

Even before the war destroyed the wonderful orchards of Belgium and France, the attention of the people of the United States had been called to the shortage of Pears. Through a long article in the January, 1916, issue of The Country Gentleman, Parker Earle the noted Horticulturist and writer, made an appeal to the people to study pear-culture and to plant more trees. We quote from him as follows:

"Will the future Americans eat Pears? It is safe to say they will if they can get them. France and Belgium have done more to develop Pear-growing along the lines of extensive varieties than all the other peoples of Europe. There is no branch of fruit-growing that holds out such alluring banners as Pear culture. We have but few old pear trees in America. Cannot we learn from these old trees of Europe and the men who manage them, how to grow trees that will live long? The French Jesuits, who settled some important spots in America, planted

Pear trees wherever they planted Colonies—at Detroit, at Vincennes and St. Louis. These great trees grew for nearly two centuries. Governor Endicott, early Colonial Governor of Massachusetts, planted a Pear tree soon after the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth, nearly 300 years ago; that pear tree bore fruit for more than 2 1-2 centuries. I have seen the fruit several times from it at Boston. I think we owe it to the future millions, the several hundred millions who will be here a hundred years from now—that we should plant many pear trees, as a welcome to the coming people."

THE BEST PEAR TO PLANT

For twenty years we have studied and observed Pear culture and studied the enemy of Pear—blight. We found by elimination that the Keiffer Pear was producing over a larger area and was



Pedigreed Keiffer Pear, 17 months after planting, at Willits, California. It will pay you to plant only Pedigreed Trees.

PEARS ARE ONE
OF THE MOST
PROFITABLE
FRUITS—PLANT
PEARS THIS
SPRING

KEIFFER
PEARS
THE BEST
OF ALL



hardier than any other variety and free from blight. Finally we sent to France and procured some of the Pear dirt where famous pears were grown for hundreds of years, and found that it was a tough, red gumbo, often mixed with gravel. Since that time, and for the past five or six years, we have investigated the soil under successful trees in many localities—among them orchards that have produced and paid \$1,200.00 per acre in a single year. And we now announce that the pear tree will grow and succeed in what you would describe as a despicable soil for other fruit or agricultural purposes. Plant pear on clay ground—or ground with joint clay or gumbo subsoil, or ground strongly impregnated with alkali.

Here's What Mr. Patten of Hennessey, Okla., Says:

"Seventeen years ago I planted 15 pear trees, all of which were Keiffers. These trees came into bearing the second year after planting and have borne fruit ever since. I have picked an average of 20 bushels to the tree every season. I now have 125 pear trees on my farm—100 of these trees were 1 year old at planting and the Keiffers bore fruit the second year from planting. They are now four years old and I estimate that the Keiffer pears will produce this year from 4 to 6 bushels to the tree. I expect to plant many more acres of Keiffer variety as it is certainly the best and most profitable variety."

(Signed) J. D. Patten, Hennessey, Okla.

PRICES KEIFFER PEAR.	Grade	Each			
		2-year	4 to 5 ft.	4 to 6 ft.	4 to 7 ft.
2-year budded on 3-year whole French roots.	4 to 5 ft.	\$0.50	\$4.50	\$40.00	\$290.00
	4 to 6 ft.	.55	5.00	45.00	330.00
	6 to 7 ft.	.60	5.50	50.00	390.00

OTHER VARIETIES PEAR

Direct to Planter Prices. Varieties as follows:

2-year budded on 3-year whole French roots.

Grade	Each	10		
		2-year	4 to 5 ft.	4 to 6 ft.
2-year, 4 to 5 ft.	\$0.45	\$4.00	\$35.00	\$275.00
2-year, 4 to 6 ft.	.50	4.50	40.00	320.00
2-year, 5 to 7 ft.	.55	5.00	45.00	360.00

BARTLETT—Large, yellow, fine-grained, buttery and juicy. High quality and productive.
GARBER—Large yellow with red cheek. Tree thrifty, bears young. Good pollenizer for Keiffer, but not so profitable.
SECKLE—The richest and sweetest flavored pear in cultivation. Fruit small, yellow over-spread with brown.

DWARF PEARS

All 2-year budded on whole roots. Prices as follows:

Grade	Each	10	
		2-year	4 to 5 ft.
3 to 4 ft.	\$0.45	\$4.00	\$35.00
4 to 5 ft.	.50	4.50	41.00
4 to 6 ft.	.55	5.00	45.00

Dwarf pear trees are valuable for the home orchard and garden or the small place. They take up so little room and produce abundance of fruit at small cost. Their size makes spraying and picking easy. They often begin bearing in the second or third year. A row around the boundary line or the walk will not only be very attractive, but will soon surprise you with its bountiful load of fruit. We grow only three varieties in Dwarf pear, but they are the cream of the lot.

✓ DUCHESS

BARTLETT

SECKLE



Japan Dream Peach—Unequaled for early bearing

**BEARS IN
A YEAR****Japan Dream Peach****HEAVIEST YIELDING
EARLY PEACH**

Direct to Planter Prices.		First-Class. Absolutely Pedigreed.			
Grade	Each	10	100	1000	
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$27.00	\$250.00	
3 to 4 ft. ....	.40	3.50	31.00	280.00	
4 to 5 ft. ....	.45	4.00	35.00	300.00	

YOUNGEST BEARING PEACH ON RECORD.

Produces perfect, well-flavored fruit the next year after planting. This peach was introduced from Japan as the Japan Blood Dwarf. After ten years of breeding up, by constant budding from the best types, we have produced a peach of firmness, flavor and beauty. These good qualities, combined with its wonderful record for young bearing, make this peach, which we have named "Japan Dream," the wonder of all who grow it.



Our Hottes Elberta—the greatest Yellow Peach

THE PEACH FOR EVERY PURPOSE.

In the fruit garden, the home orchard, or the orchard planned for profit—Japan Dream deserves a place. Unlike many early Peach, the Japan Dream is not watery, but it is firm and well-flavored. On account of its sturdy, compact growth it thrives in limited space in the back yard. It bears oftener and fills more baskets than any other peach. You will be surprised how many dollars it will add to your early Summer income—just when you need it most. Japan Dream costs you more than ordinary peach. Why not, it's worth it. You don't have to wait years for results and there's no guess work about what Japan Dream will do. That's another advantage in buying **Pedigreed Trees**. Plant this peach now and you'll have fruit next year, and more fruit the next and the next—order the 3 to 4 or 4 to 5 ft. grade.

DESCRIPTION OF JAPAN DREAM.

Color—Attractive red in color with a meat which is pure white until stained and streaked with its rich red juice. This gradually colors the flesh until it becomes a deep red clear to the pit when dead ripe.

Size—Fruit is a medium size to large. On account of the great number of fruits sets heavy thinning is necessary for big peaches.

Time of Ripening—Japan Dream ripens the latter part of June or the first of July, at a time when good peaches are scarce, and forty days before Elberta. Has no superior among early peaches for shipping and always in demand in home markets.

Hardness—It is very hardy in wood and bud. An Iowa customer says: "We had the pleasure of eating Japan Dream peaches last Summer, after the thermometer stood 10 degrees below zero in March."

Early Bearing—Bears fruit younger and in larger quantities than any other peach. If you order trees 3 feet or larger, every tree will show well developed fruit buds, and unless tree or fruit is injured will bear next year after planting.

Be sure to include as many Japan Dream as you have room for with your order.

PRODUCED A PECK OF PEACHES.

I got one of your Japan Dream trees among a sample order I got from you two years ago this spring. It produced a peck of peaches last season.—J. Monroe Bolton, Route 1, Sanford, Ind.

GOOD RESULTS IN JAPAN DREAM PEACH.

I have four trees of the Japan Dream Peach. Got one bushel of peaches from each tree bought of you. They are excellent, blood red to the pit. They are three years old, but bore some the next year after I got them.—Mrs. Brockman, Lawton, Oklahoma.

QUICK RESULTS WITH PEACH.

I am sorry that you should be out of the Japan Peach. I just love to see those trees grow up and will say that those planted last year are all growing in fine shape, and just think, everyone of those "baby" trees are full of buds and ready to bloom.—Wm. Hellburg, Koshkonong, Mo.

Hottes Elberta Peach

Direct to Planter Prices. First-class.

Grade	Each	10	100	1000
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$21.00	\$175.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.35	3.00	26.00	225.00
4 to 5 ft.....	.40	3.70	30.00	260.00
4 to 6 ft.....	.50	4.10	34.00	300.00

HOTTES ELBERTA, UNQUESTIONABLY THE GREATEST OF ALL YELLOW PEACHES—RIPENS WITH THE COMMON ELBERTA—IS BIGGER—BETTER AND BRINGS HIGHER PRICES. SEASON ABOUT AUGUST 10TH.

Hottes Elberta is a huge, gold and crimson freestone. It frequently reaches a size 12 inches in circumference. Is larger and rounder than common Elberta—smaller seeds and sweeter meat. Its enormous size makes it a splendid seller—a fine shipper because it will keep for as long as six weeks. The fruit is sweet and sugary—making a fine canner because little sugar is required. Holds its flavor well in canning. This peach is solid as a Cling and doesn't get mushy. Hottes Elberta is the best of commercial varieties. The tree is very hardy and survives frost where Elberta and Belle of Georgia, fail to produce a crop. This famous peach is an improved strain of the well-known Elberta, propagated and grown the **PEDIGREED WAY**. It originated in the great Grand Valley peach district on the Western slope of Colorado. The original buds were taken from a single three-year-old tree with a remarkable record for early-bearing and quality fruit. During the past 8 years.

PLANT HOTTES ELBERTA FOR PROFIT.

During the past year peaches brought high prices. Next year this fruit will likely be higher. In many localities there was none to be had at any price. Those fortunate enough to have peaches for sale, found a ready market for them. **Plant Peach Now**—this year—and you will have fruit three years hence, **provided you plant good trees**. Don't give up your soil and your time to poor varieties or cheap trees, but pay a little more and get the best. Hottes Elberta will cost you a little more than ordinary Peach, but they're worth it. For home use or for market, we recommend Hottes Elberta. **An orchard of this splendid variety will make you independent.**

FOUR ACRES MAKE \$5,000.00.

"I hand you herewith a photo of check I received from the Grand Junction Fruit Grower Assn. for \$5,013.65—the same being the net proceeds from four acres of peaches grown this season on my ranch 3-4 mile N. W. of Palsade. About 5-6 of the ranch was set to thoroughbred Hottes Elberta trees purchased from the Winfield Nurseries. Had the entire orchard been set to Hottes Elberta trees, the above

mentioned check, would have been increased by fully \$400.00. I am positive of this. My Elberta crop this year ran nearly 2,200 boxes to the acre, four-fifths of the extra grade. In 1914 the Elbertas averaged 2,250 boxes to the acre, 22 lb. net to the box, making the enormous yield of 24 3-4 ton to the acre. I had originally 5 acres but in 1915, the U. S. Reclamation Service took 1 acre for the high-line ditch right-of-way." (J. B. Anderson, Palsade, Colo.)

**PEACHES
ARE SCARCE**

Peach—Standard Varieties

**PLANT NOW
FOR PROFIT**

Direct to Planter Prices—First Class. Varieties Pages 8 and 9.

Grade	Each	10	100	1000
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.25	\$2.25	\$19.00	\$150.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.30	2.75	22.00	170.00
4 to 5 ft.....	.33	3.00	24.00	190.00
4 to 6 ft.....	.35	3.25	27.00	205.00

ONE ACRE OF PEACHES WILL PAY YOU MORE THAN TEN ACRES OF FARM CROPS.

Peaches succeed nearly everywhere. They thrive and pay where many other fruits are not successful. On nearly every farm there are several acres of unused land that could be profitably set to peaches. Clay hillsides, thin and sandy land that is too weak to produce corn or alfalfa will grow excellent peaches. Almost any soil will do so long as it is well drained. Peaches cannot succeed with wet feet. When good peach orchards are netting from \$250 to \$400 per acre, we wonder why so many farmers overlook planting peaches. Hottes Elberta and Japan Dream pay the second year. Nearly every variety will bring you a profitable crop not later than the fourth year. Our Pedigreed Peach trees will pay because they are bred from young bearers. Choice of variety depends somewhat on location, but if selected from the following list you won't go far wrong:

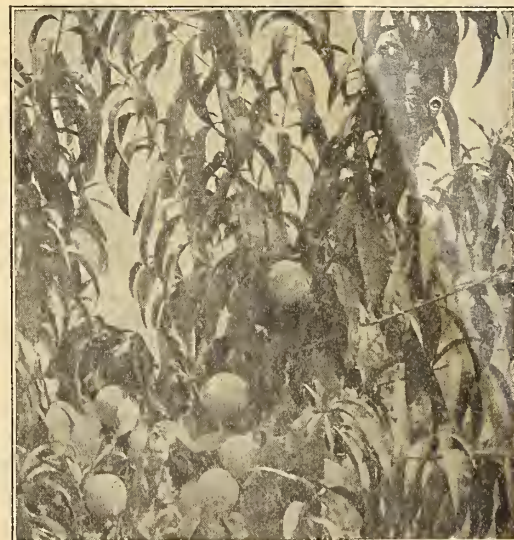
ALEXANDER—Vigorous and productive early peach. Greenish white covered with rich red.

ALTON—An excellent early white peach with rosy cheek, very hardy. Ripens three weeks earlier than Hottes Elberta.

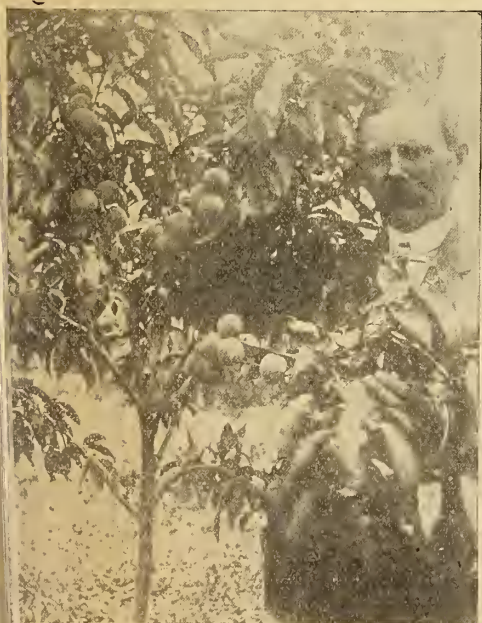
BELLE OF GEORGIA

The white Elberta. Large, attractive; a peach of rare quality. One of the most profitable commercial varieties. This peach we especially recommend your planting. Our stock is limited. Order early. Ripens ten days earlier than Hottes Elberta.

BLOOD CLING. A favorite for pickling. Large dark red, flesh red to the stone and an abundance of rich juice. Ripens late September.



John Cline's Hottes Elberta 17 months after planting



Japan Dream—the marvel in young bearing. Matured 62 peaches 14 months after planting.



Belle of Georgia.—Note the large size. This peach should be included in your order.

(Peaches continued on next page.)

PEACHES—Continued.

CARMAN—One of the best early white peaches, with deep white blush—fine rich flavor. Ripens middle July.

CHAMPION—A favorite for both home and commercial orchard. Excellent quality—very hardy. Ripens two weeks earlier than Hottes Elberta. Include this peach in your order.

CHINESE CLING—A large, creamy white cling unexcelled for quality. Ripens last of August.

CRAWFORD'S EARLY—Popular for Northern planting. Large yellow peach of good quality, ripens ten days ahead of Hottes Elberta.

CRAWFORD'S LATE—A yellow freestone—flavor rich and sweet. Among the best late peaches—ripens ten days later than Hottes Elberta.

ELBERTA—Large, golden yellow, shaded crimson. Quality not so good as Hottes Elberta, which far exceeds as a profit-maker. Ripens August.

ELBERTA CLING—A cling-stone of excellent quality, large, yellow, a favorite for pickling and canning.

FOSTER—A peach of enormous size—deep orange red, flesh yellow and very rich. Ripens week ahead of Hottes Elberta.

GREENSBORO—Very hardy, pure white with red blush—ripens last of June.

HEATH CLING—Very late—unexcelled for canning. Creamy white, blushed with red, juicy and delicious—ripens last of September.

KRUMMEL'S OCTOBER—Deep yellow, fine texture, very firm, bears young—extremely hardy. Ripens last of September.

MAMIE ROSS—A semi-cling. Very profitable for middle west and south. Cream colored with red cheek—very large and highly flavored.

The Sure Croppers**Cherries****Plant Cherry Trees This Spring**

Direct to Planter Prices. Varieties as Below.

1-year tops budded on 2-year whole roots.

Grade	Each	10	100	1000
1 year, 2 to 3 ft.	\$0.40	\$3.50	\$31.00	\$235.00
1-year, 3 to 4 ft. ....	.50	4.50	40.00	330.00
1-year, 4 to 5 ft. ....	.55	5.00	44.00	380.00

2-year tops budded on 3-year whole roots.

2-year, 4 to 5 ft.	\$0.45	\$4.00	\$38.00	\$350.00
2-year, 4 to 6 ft. ....	.55	5.00	47.00	410.00
2-year, 5 to 7 ft. ....	.70	6.50	60.00	520.00

Cherries are easy to grow. They do not require much care and as they produce fruit in their third or fourth year, you do not have to wait a long time before getting a return on your investment.

They yield every season and are free from insects and diseases than any other fruit. The demand for cherries is far from being supplied, which insured a ready market. If you select **OUR PEDIGREED** Cherry trees, you will have the advantage of getting trees that will give you best results. Cherries more than any other fruit are subject to injury by excessive moisture, but given well-drained soil, no fruit is grown with as little expense or care. A loamy soil slightly elevated is best. Plant Cherry Trees this year.

VARIETIES.

BLACK TARTARIAN—Large, sweet cherry, heart shaped, black firm, rich and delicious. Fine shipper—a favorite Western variety.

ROYAL DUKE—The Aristocrat of the Duke family. Large, round, oblate, very dark red. Meat slightly reddish and very rich. Tree is a strong upright grower, fine for avenue planting. Perfectly hardy in the Middle West. Semi-sweet.

EARLY RICHMOND—This is an early variety that will thrive almost anywhere, and for this reason it has come to be a Universal favorite. Next to Montmorency it is the best sour cherry. The fruit is about 3-4 of an inch in diameter. Is very tender and has a brisk flavor which pleases everyone. The flesh is pink with pink juice and the skin is thin—ripens June. Don't overlook this variety in your order.

MONTMORENCY—Absolutely the best sour cherry. More fruit growers raise it than any other sour variety. It grows anywhere and does not drop off when dead ripe. The cherries hang in clusters which makes picking an easy and economical job. The fruit is round, plump and red—reach 3-4 in. in diameter. Flavor resembles Early Richmond but fruit is more solid. The Montmorency is better for cooking than any sweet cherry, and is a favorite for canning because of

MAYFLOWER—The earliest of all. A handsome red peach, splendid quality. A favorite for early home market—ripens about June 20th.

MUNSON'S CLING—An Elberta cling of most delightful flavor. Bears regularly and abundantly.

RED BIRD CLING—A favorite early peach—large, creamy white, overspread with red. Quality unusual for early variety—ripens last of June.

SALWAY—A late yellow peach—flesh deep yellow, firm, rich and juicy. Ripens middle of September.

STUMP THE WORLD—A favorite white freestone—a vigorous grower and big producer—ripens three weeks later than Hottes Elberta. A fine variety.

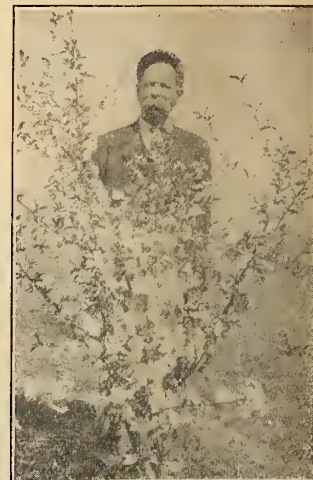
TRIUMPH—A firm, fleshed yellow peach with a sweet rich flavor—ripens early July.

J. H. Hale Peach

Prices on J. H. Hale. First Class.

Grade	Each	10	100	1000
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$22.00	\$160.00
3 to 4 ft. ....	.35	3.00	28.00	225.00
4 to 5 ft. ....	.40	3.50	32.00	260.00

The J. H. Hale is a chance-seeding discovered by Mr. Hale, a large Eastern Peach-grower. The fruit is larger than common Elberta, a perfect freestone somewhat roundish—rich golden yellow. Skin is thick and entirely without fuzz. Flesh dark yellow, fine grained, and firm. Tree is hardy and bears young. A very fine peach for family use and for market. Ripens with Elberta.



Here are two cherry trees on farm of L. T. Morton, Sedan, Kans. The one at left is common cherry and produced first fruit (3 cherries) 11 years after planting. At right is one of our pedigreed trees, at two years from planting produced 27 cherries.

the many uses it can be put. A pronounced but not harsh flavor. The cherry can be picked several days before ripe and this makes it a good market cherry. The tree is large, spreading, vigorous and is a great drought resister. It is noted for its hardiness and never failing crops and is certainly the cherry to plant for profit. Season June 14th to 20th.

NAPOLEON—(Royal Anne) A handsome sweet cherry, pale yellow with bright red cheek. Bears enormous crops. The best yellow sweet cherry. Ripens latter part of June.

WRAGG—An improved type of English Morello, but a better grower, hardier and more profitable. Ripens July.

DYE HOUSE—Larger and one week earlier than Early Richmond, which it resembles. Quality good. Early Richmond is hardier and more prolific.

PLUMS

Plant More Fruit
Plant NOW

JAPANESE VARIETIES

Direct to Planter Prices. First Class.					
Grade	Each	10	100	1000	
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$26.00	\$230.00	
3 to 4 ft.	.45	4.00	35.00	280.00	
4 to 5 ft.	.50	4.50	40.00	330.00	
5 to 6 ft.	.60	5.50	50.00	360.00	

Japanese Plums are especially suited to this latitude and South of here, or in any climate where Peaches and Apricots succeed. Of the Japanese we recommend Burbank, Wickson and Abundance.

VARIETIES.

ABUNDANCE—Rightly named. Bears prolifically. Fruit large, dull red, very sweet, bears young. Must be heavily thinned to allow room for development. Ripens August.

BURBANK—The greatest of the Japan Plums. Large rich yellow, covered with bright red. Tree vigorous and hardy—bears young and regularly, succeeds in all sections except the extreme North. Yields enormous crops—should always be heavily thinned—best for home use and a good profit maker. Ripens late in August.

RED JUNE—A very popular early plum. Bright, deep red, flesh sweet, yellow and rich. Tree hardy. A sure and abundant bearer. Ripens early August.

SATSUMA—Large, purplish red, flesh dark red, excellent quality. Tree hardy, bears young. No better plum for home use or commercial profit. Ripens in September.

WICKSON—Color deep crimson—very large and handsome. Fruit from two-year-old trees measured 7 inches around. One of the best late Japanese Plums. Tree thrifty, very hardy—bears young. September.



Wickson Plum, second year after planting
Pedigreed Trees pay at any price

PLUMS—EUROPEAN-AMERICAN VARIETIES.

Direct to Planter Prices. First Class.					
Grade	Each	10	100	1000	
3 to 4 ft.	\$0.45	\$4.00	\$35.00	\$280.00	
4 to 5 ft.	.50	4.50	40.00	330.00	
5 to 6 ft.	.55	5.00	45.00	360.00	

The varieties of Plums listed below are the well-known European varieties with the exception of Wild Goose, which is an American Plum. These varieties are suitable for planting in all climates.

BLUE DAMSON—The Little Blue Damson. Dark blue, excellent quality, enormously productive.

GERMAN PRUNE—One of the best prunes, excellent for canning. Purple or blue, firm, rich, juicy meat. Vigorous and productive, easily grown and a sure profit maker. Ripens September.

LOMBARD—Large, reddish purple, flesh yellow, very hardy and productive.

WILD GOOSE—Bright red, flesh yellow, sweet and juicy, recommended for home and garden market. Ripens late July.

PLANT ONLY PEDIGREE TREES

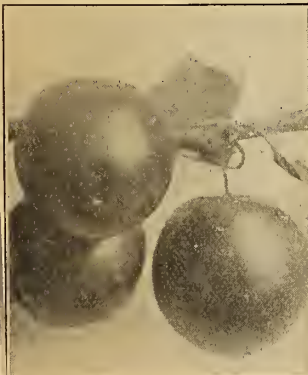
Compass Cherry-Plum

This Cherry was originated at Springfield, Minnesota. It is a cross between a Sand cherry and a Minor plum. Nearly an inch in diameter—a bright red, sweet, juicy and a fine flavor. Hardy from Dakota to Texas. Absolutely frost-proof—produces fruit the next year after setting—of great value for the Northern sections and the Great Plains region, where few Cherry and Plum thrive. Be sure to include a few Compass Cherry in your order. See Color Plate on outside back cover.

Direct to Planter Prices. Compass Cherry.					
Grade	Each	10	100		
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.45	\$4.00	\$35.00		
3 to 4 ft.	.55	5.00	45.00		
4 to 5 ft.	.65	6.00	55.00		

Four Crops in Five Years.—In a Sedgwick Co., Kansas, orchard ten five-year-old trees have produced four crops, beginning the second year. In spite of the severe freeze in 1914, resulting in practically an entire failure of peaches, plums and cherries, the Compass Cherry escaped without a scar and bore a full crop.

Quince



A sure money maker. \$2.75 a crate is the average paid for Compass Cherries.

Orange Quince is the most popular and widely planted of all varieties, and the one variety we recommend. Large, golden yellow; succeeds everywhere and always in demand at good prices. Quinces are easily grown and very productive, but their culture has been overlooked in many places. Just look around and if your community does not offer a good opportunity for a Quince orchard.

Apricots

Direct to Planter Prices. Varieties as Below.					
Grade	Each	10	100		
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.40	\$3.50	\$31.00		
3 to 4 ft.	.45	4.00	35.00		
4 to 5 ft.	.55	4.90	42.00		

budded on whole roots.

Grade	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.50	\$4.25	\$37.00
3 to 4 ft.	.60	5.25	45.00

Five-year-old Compass Cherry, producing its fourth crop—a wonder in production.

MOORPARK—One of the best varieties known. Large, golden yellow with red cheek. Its great size, delicious quality, places it among the most popular varieties. Freestone.

ROYAL—Valuable for drying and canning. Very sweet and highly flavored. Freestone.

SURPRISE—Discovered in California and brought to Kansas 18 years ago for testing. It has proven a real surprise by producing fruit of an unusual size. Color is golden yellow with red cheek.



Grapes

No Home Garden is
Complete Without Them.

No fruit succeeds better generally than the Grape, and none can make the waste places more profitable. Grapes will grow in most any soil or location, whether a shaded doorway, where the vine can be trained over an arbor, or on the rocky hillside, where it is impossible to handle fruit trees. There is scarcely a yard in the city or country where there is not room for a row or arbor of grapes. Why not eat grapes from your own vines? Start right by buying the best. We quote you prices on and advise planting only two-year No. 1 plants. If you wish to take chances on one-year, ask for prices. Concord, Moore's Early and Niagara are the leading varieties.

Direct to Planter Prices. 2-year No. 1 Plants.

Varieties	Each	25	100
Agawam.....	\$0.20	\$2.50	\$8.00
Campbell's Early.....	.25	4.00	14.00
Concord.....	.15	2.00	8.00
Moore's Diamond.....	.20	3.00	11.00
Moore's Early.....	.20	3.00	11.00
Niagara.....	.20	3.50	13.00
Worden.....	.15	2.50	9.00

DESCRIPTION OF VARIETIES.

AGAWAM—The best red grape. Large, round, dull purple red. Meaty and free from sour pulp. Moderately sweet, midseason ripener. Hardy, vigorous and productive.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY—Large size, purplish black, round pulp, sweet and juicy—seeds small and few in number. Clusters very large. Ripens two weeks earlier than Concord.

CONCORD—The most popular and widely planted black grape. Very hardy and productive. Ripens about the middle of September. Because of its adaptability and low cost of production Concord is widely planted for both home and commercial use.

MOORE'S DIAMOND—The white grape of quality. Greenish white with yellow tinge. Earlier than Niagara—midseason ripener.

Concord Grapes—The leading sort.

MOORE'S EARLY—Ripens two or three weeks earlier than Concord, purplish black, very hardy, large berries—sweeter than Concord—one of the best money-makers of its season.

NIAGARA—The White Concord. Most widely planted white grape. Berry is slightly oval, pale yellowish green—quality good—bushes large and compact.

WORDEN—A handsome black grape, immense size, much superior to Concord. Plant Worden for quality in the home garden, and for profit in the vineyard. The best black grape.

Blackberries

The Crop That Will Make You Money—Quick.

You can buy two kinds of Blackberry plants: Patch plants dug up from run-down patches, or **Propagated Plants grown from select root-cuttings**. Patch Plants, such as are handled by many nurseries and sold cheap, are expensive at nothing. We would rather lose your business than to sell them. But we offer you here fine No. 1 Blackberry propagated from selected, healthy, vigorous plants which will insure you quick growth and a berry crop 20 months after planting. There's a difference in Our Blackberry and Ordinary Blackberry plants. The difference means a year's time to



Early Harvest Blackberries.

you if you'll pay a little more and get the best. Blackberries make one of the best paying crops—five acres in berries will earn as much as 160 acres in corn or wheat, with less than one-eighth the upkeep or labor. Try out one-fourth, or better still, one acre; plant it in rows or "hill fashion." Plant between the tree rows in your orchard; make every foot of ground pay. Berries bring good prices and will go still higher. The best varieties are Early Harvest and Mercereau.

Direct to Planter Prices. No. 1 Plants.

Varieties	Each	25	100	1000
Early Harvest.....	\$0.12	\$1.50	\$4.00	\$27.50
Mercereau.....	.15	2.00	5.00	32.50

✓ **EARLY HARVEST**—The first to ripen—a most productive early bearer. Fruit medium size, roundish—oblong. Flesh tender, juice mild and of good quality. The very best early variety.

MERCEREAU—This is the best and most profitable Blackberry of the mammothironclad variety. Bears enormous crops, large size berries, oval shape, jet black color. Does not turn red after being picked—no core, resistant to rust—flesh is sweet, melting, rich, very finest quality.

DO BLACKBERRIES PAY? "I have been growing blackberries in this section for 17 years, and my crops have averaged from \$200.00 to \$350.00 per acre each year. My patch is growing on dark, sandy loam located three miles southeast of Arkansas City, Kan. My 1914 crops from one acre sold for \$350.00—a half acre of Early Harvest sold for \$200.00." (Harry Wallace.)

Gooseberries

Direct to Planter Prices. Varieties as Below.

Varieties	Each	25	100	1000
Downing.....	\$0.20	\$3.00	\$10.50	\$85.00
Houghton.....	.15	2.50	9.00	75.00
Oregon Champion.....	.25	4.00	13.00	90.00
Pearl.....	.25	4.00	13.00	90.00

✓ **DOWNING**—Strong grower—hardy, ripens midseason, larger than Houghton.

✓ **HOUGHTON**—Best for profit. Pale red—enormously productive—succeeds everywhere. Early.

OREGON CHAMPION—One of the best varieties of Gooseberries—bears young, bush grows strong, healthy and vigorous—not so very thorny. Berries are large, brownish red, sweet.

PEARL—A supreme berry in both size and quality. Hardy, productive, and free from mildew. Larger in size and more productive than Downing.

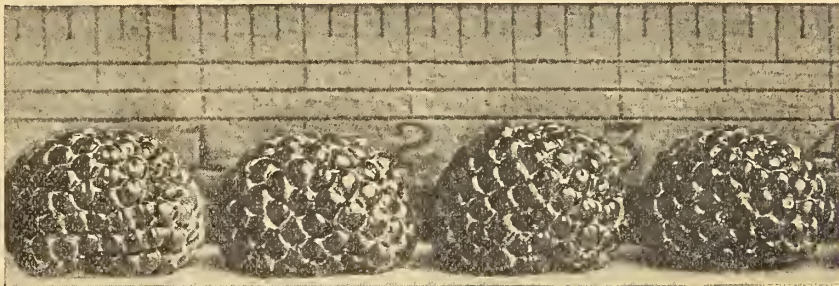


Houston Gooseberries

Winfield Raspberry

THE KING OF THEM ALL

This grand new blackcap originated at Winfield, Kansas, and after 10 years of testing has proven itself the king of blackcaps. In hardness and productiveness it is unexcelled by any other variety. It has never winter-killed through 10 years of fruiting and stands extreme drouths. The fruit is of enormous size, single berries covering a quarter. Four to six great clusters are produced on each cane averaging from three to six quarts to the plant. Fruit is firm, sweet, rich and juicy. Seeds very small. Bush is healthy and vigorous, making robust stock canes, easily supporting their heavy loads, not troubled with rust. Ripens ten days earlier than Kansas and continues until Kansas is gone. Succeeds on all soils. Unexcelled for market, bringing 50c to \$1.00 per crate more than other blackcaps. Be sure to include Winfield Raspberry in your order.



Winfield Raspberry, the largest blackcap grown. In quality and productiveness it has no superior.

Direct to Planter Prices.		Winfield Raspberry.		
Grade	Each	25	100	1000
2-year Transplants.....	\$0.25	\$3.50	\$9.50	\$70.00

DON'T FAIL TO PLANT WINFIELD RASPBERRY.

Most Profitable Market Berry. "Four years ago I became interested in the Winfield Raspberry and planted three rows, each 100 feet long. The first crop was 240 quarts. Each season has brought bigger crops, so I have increased my plant each year.

"It has always outborne Kansas, and when it comes to market, my customers readily pay \$1 more per crate for Winfield. In fact as long as they can get Winfield I have difficulty selling my other varieties."—Philip Weinrich, Cowley county, Kans.



Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Kleinstreiber, Originator and Protector of Winfield Raspberry Showing First Patch of Winfield.

Makes Good in Oregon. "The Winfield Blackcap has made good with me this year, making a remarkable heavy and vigorous growth of cane, and the berries were very large and of fine quality."

One Year Later: "Those Winfield Blackcaps are the talk of the town here. Rich flavor and meaty. The largest blackcaps ever seen in these diggings and they raise some good ones here too. The vines are hardy, thrifty and great croppers."—C. W. Swallow, Oregon City, Oregon.

WINFIELD RASPBERRY YIELD 45c A PLANT.

From four rows of Winfield Raspberry 65 feet long, less than 100 plants, I sold berries to the amount of \$44.65 this season, in addition to what was used at home. This figures about 45c a plant. The plants were heavily mulched when fruit was half grown, but they received no cultivation this season.—H. S. Baker.

Other Raspberries

Direct to Planter Prices.		No. 1 Plants.		
Varieties	Each	25	100	1000
Cuthbert and Kansas.....	\$0.10	\$1.00	\$3.00	\$20.00
Plum Farmer and St. Regis....	.15	1.70	4.40	24.00

CUTHBERT—(Red). The most dependable red variety. Widely planted—Mid-season.

KANSAS—(Black). A Standard variety of early Blackcap—strong and hardy, bears heavy crops.

PLUM FARMER—(Black). Profitable early market sort. Berry large, thick, meaty and firm.

ST. REGIS—(Red). Ripens from June to October. Highly recommended. Has not proven profitable in Southern Kansas.

Dewberry

Few people realize the high quality of this small fruit. Plant them this spring and you will thank us later for the suggestion.

The most successful Dewberry to plant is Lucretia. It is bright, glossy black—sweet, luscious, hardy. The best and most dependable Dewberry—ripens about two weeks before Early Harvest. Larger and finer quality than Blackberry.

Price, each, 15c; 25, \$1.50; 100, \$3.50; 1000, \$25.00.

Currants

Direct to Planter Prices.		No. 1 Plants.		
Varieties	Each	25	100	1000
Fay's Prolific.....	\$0.25	\$3.00	\$8.00	
Perfection.....	.30	4.50	15.00	
White Grape.....	.25	3.00	8.00	

Varieties as Follows:

FAY'S PROLIFIC—One of the finest red currants. Large clusters—enormously productive. Comes into bearing early.

PERFECTION—Large, very high quality. Cross between Fay's Prolific and White Grape.

WHITE GRAPE—The best white currant. Large and sweet, good grower, yields well.

DON'T OVERLOOK THESE FOR YOUR HOME GARDEN

Asparagus

Asparagus Roots should be planted in a well-prepared bed, the roots covered about 5 or 6 in. and the soil made very rich with fertilizer each season. We recommend only one standard variety of large size. Price as follows:

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL—25, \$0.75; 100, \$1.50; 1000, \$10.00.

Horseradish

We recommend one variety, which is a fast grower and yields enormously. Largest variety grown. Prices as follows:

Whole Roots.

MALINER KREN—Each, 10c; 25, \$1.50; 100, \$5.00; 1000, \$30.00.

Rhubarb

You should have a row of Rhubarb or Pie Plant in your garden, 10 or 20 plants are enough for any family, and if the roots are well fed and continuously pruned or reset, they will yield for 20 years. Easy to plant; cultivating consists merely in keeping the weeds down and preserving the mulch until the leaves cover the ground. The soil should be rich and deep and for an early start it should be warm. Prepare the bed or hill for each plant to a depth of two feet if possible, working in much compost or well-rotted manure. There is just one kind of Rhubarb to plant—that is the giant kind. It's a strong, vigorous grower.

Myatt Linneaus Variety.

2-year whole roots. Prices as follows:

Each, 12c; 25, \$1.50; 100, \$4.50; 1000, \$33.00.

GARDEN SEEDS

We are offering here the very best varieties of Garden Seeds. Fresh new crop seeds and the kind that will succeed for you. Get your order in early. PRICES ARE POSTPAID except in quantities over 1 pound.

PRICES
POSTPAID

ASPARAGUS

ORDER
EARLY

Among our choice and popular vegetables, Asparagus takes high rank. Its culture is not difficult.

Culture In early spring sow the seed, after soaking it 24 hours in warm water, in drills one foot apart, and one inch deep. During the summer keep the soil mellow and free from weeds, thinning the plants to 4 inches apart. The following spring transplant them into permanent beds that have been deeply dug and highly manured. One ounce to 50 feet of row; five pounds per acre.

Conover's Colossal The largest and most extensively used green variety. Shoots bright green, sometimes showing a purple tinge at the top. Quality very tender. Abundant yielder. The fastest grower. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c.

BEANS—DWARF OR BUSH

One pound will plant fifty feet of drill.

Culture Beans are somewhat tender, but it often pays to take some risks. Plant in warm, loamy soil at the beginning of settled, warm weather in spring, and at intervals for succession until August. Rows may be made 2 feet apart, and the Beans planted a few inches apart in the drills, or 3 or 4 Beans in hills 6 to 8 inches apart. Cultivate and hoe frequently, always, however, when the vines are perfectly dry. In hoeing draw the soil up towards the rows or plants. For string Beans gather the pods clean as soon as fit for use. The plants will remain all the longer in bearing.

Green Podded Varieties

Bountiful A prolific and continuous bearer. The first in spring, the last in fall. Absolutely stringless. Very tender. The plant is remarkably handsome and of thrifty growth, being practically rust and mildew proof. It is very hardy, extremely early, very prolific, and bears continuously for several weeks; it is the first to give pods fit to pick in the spring and the last to yield edible pods in the fall. But the crowning merit of this grand Bush Bean is in the rich green pods, which are of immense size, thick, broad, extra long, very uniform in shape, solid, meaty and of high quality, meltingly tender, a delicious flavor. The pods are absolutely stringless, not only when young, but this tender "snap brittle" quality is retained even into maturity. It is equally valuable as a dry shelled Bean. Pkt., 5c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.

Early Refugee This variety is a decided improvement on the old Refugee or 1,000 to 1, as it is fully two weeks earlier. It has all the good qualities of the old Refugee, being wonderfully productive. The pods are of good form, very fleshy, free from string and very tender. Almost certain to produce a crop even in unfavorable seasons. Should be in every garden. Pkt., 5c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.

Stringless Green Pod This is unquestionably one of the very best varieties of beans you can possibly plant, either for market, table use or for canning purposes. It has achieved unheard-of popularity. Our strain of this famous bean is absolutely stringless. Its ability to withstand extremes of climate, its strong, vigorous growth, its immense productiveness and superb quality has made it perhaps the best-known stringless bean. The pods are attractive, large, straight, light green color, solid, meaty, brittle, tender and always stringless; 7 to 7½ inches long. Uniform shape and even size. The plants are sturdy, erect, bear very early and very late in the season. Pkt., 5c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.25.

Wax Podded Varieties

Black Wax The dwarf bushy plants bear a heavy crop of creamy yellow pods, medium in length, quite round, slightly curved, very thick-fleshed, and tender. It is a vigorous grower with ample foliage, sheltering the pods so they are uniformly translucent. Black Wax is very early, enormously productive and of fine quality, and one of the most reliable sorts for general use. Pkt., 5c; lb., 45c; 10 lbs., \$3.75.

Golden Wax A medium early and heavy cropper, on vines of vigorous bushy growth, a good rust-resister. The pods are golden yellow, fleshy and solid, brittle, waxy tetter, excellent for home and market garden; they have an exquisitely rich butter flavor; make fine eating. May be sown any time to early fall with good crop assurance. Pkt., 5c; lb., 45c; 10 lbs., \$3.75.

Bush Limas

"Henderson" Bush Lima Bean The best for boiling, baking or canning. Tasty and delicious. Far superior to the ordinary white bean of commerce. Suitable for all sections, north and south. Yields continuously from early summer to frost.

Lima Beans are not used as largely as they should be, because it is not generally known that in a dry state they can be used in the same manner as the common beans, and keep equally well. Lima Beans are much richer and more delicate in flavor than the ordinary beans, and are unexcelled for either boiling, baking or canning, besides their great desirability as green beans, either alone or eaten with sweet corn in the form of succotash. The "Henderson" is a perfect all-around variety; it grows as freely and is just as dependable in the North as in the South; in fact, it is the only one suitable for all sections. The quality is excellent, possessing the rich, buttery flavor common to all Limas. Pkt., 5c; lb., 50c; 10 lbs., \$4.00.

Burpee's Bush Lima True form of the Large White Lima. The bushes are of sturdy growth, bearing profusely very large pods in clusters of five to eight feet. Pkt., 5c; lb., 50c; 10 lbs., \$4.00.



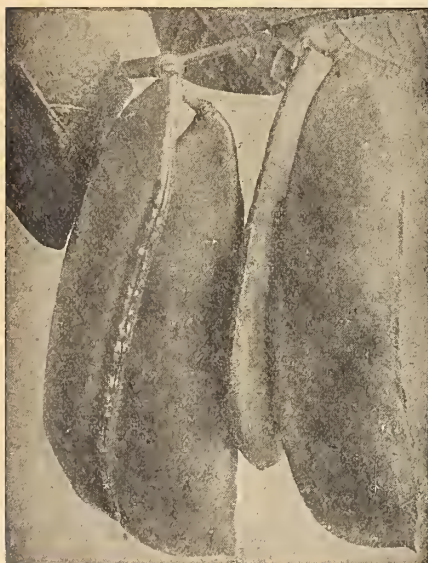
Golden Wax Beans

Pole Beans

King of the Garden Lima

A vigorous grower and very prolific. The Best Pole Lima. Pods are from five to eight inches long. On account of its immense pods, it is a favorite with many of the market gardeners. Pkt., 5c; lb., 45c; 10 lbs., \$4.00.

Kentucky Wonder A marvel of productiveness and is ten days earlier than any other green-podded Pole Bean. 6 to 8 inches in length, entirely stringless, plump, round and almost solid meat, meltingly tender and of superb flavor when cooked. Pkt., 5c; lb., 45c; 10 lbs., \$3.75.



Henderson Bush Lima Beans

PLANT ENOUGH
TO CAN FOR
WINTER USE

BEETS

YOU CAN'T BEAT
PICKLED BEETS
CAN THEM

Culture Sow in rich or well manured garden ground after same has been deeply plowed or spaded. Sow in rows 18 in. to 2 feet apart, scattering seed thinly. Seed is rough and the soil should be firmed or rolled if the ground is dry. When two or three inches high thin out to four or five inches apart in the row. Young beet plants are superior to spinach and turnips for "greens." In light sandy soils cover about 1 inch; in stiff or clay soils not over $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Quantity of seed required: 1 ounce to 50 ft. of row; 6 to 8 pounds per acre.

Early Egyptian First in flavor, first in color, first on the table in early summer. An exceedingly early variety and considered the best of the early garden beets. When sown in the open ground in favorable weather, the roots may be pulled for table use in June, at which time they are as big as a small apple and their flavor is at its best. The root is rounded and flattened, especially underneath; grows almost entirely out of the ground, to which it is held by a slender tap root. The skin is very smooth; violet-red in color; flesh of a dark blood color; leaves brownish-red, more or less mixed with green. Every garden should contain a few rows of this first early beet, an additional advantage of which is that the roots may be grown very close together. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 45c; lb., \$1.35.

Early Eclipse Perfectly smooth and round; skin and flesh intense red. This variety is one of the first to be ready for the table. It does not grow to large size, but is desirable for its earliness and sweet, tender quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 45c; lb., \$1.35.

Edmand's Early One of the best, round, well formed; has only one tap root; flesh is deep blood red; very sweet and tender. They do not grow large and coarse; having small tops, they can be planted close. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 45c; lb., \$1.25.

Early Blood Turnip An early, bright red turnip-shaped beet of very good quality. Tops medium sized; leaves bright green. Root thick, slightly top-shaped, medium-sized tap. Flesh light purplish red, zoned almost white; crisp and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 45c; lb., \$1.25.

Long Blood Long, slender roots, seldom more than 2 inches through, matures rather late, but is an excellent keeper. Flesh is dark red, sweet and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 45c; lb., \$1.25.

Swiss Chard or Spinach Beet

Prepared for the table in the same manner as Spinach; sometimes, however, the midrib is prepared like Asparagus. Seed planted early in the spring will quickly produce plants from which cuttings may be made all summer, as you can cut right down to the ground, and new shoots will soon spring up and make a fast growth, while those plants which are allowed to grow on without any cutting will make large curly leaves, with thick, light-colored midribs, which are delicious when cooked and served like asparagus. You should not fail to plant at least one long row in your garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c.

YOUR HOME GARDEN
NOT COMPLETE
WITHOUT CABBAGE

CABBAGE

DON'T OVERLOOK
OUR CABBAGE PLANTS
ON THIS PAGE

Culture There is not a month in the year or a day of the month when Cabbage is not being sown in some gardening section of the country. It is, therefore, impossible to recommend any special date for starting the seed. In general, however, the dates given below are correct for the northern and central states.

For early use, sow seeds of the early kinds in the hotbeds or in a box in the house the last of January or early in February; transplant into the open ground in April, in rows 2 feet apart and 18 inches in the row; or sow a bed of seed outside as soon as the soil can be worked. Transplant in about four weeks. For second early Cabbage, sow in April and transplant in May. For late Cabbage, sow in May and transplant in July in rows 3 feet apart and 2 feet in the row. In transplanting, it is important that plants be set down to the first leaf.

Early Jersey Wakefield This extra early, conical-shaped head cabbage is the best heading in this variety are most important to growers. Early for planting in the United States. Earliness and hard

We offer the best Early Jersey Wakefield seed that money can buy anywhere. More seed of this sort is planted in the United States than of all other varieties of the same type. The heads are hard, the outside leaves small, so that close planting is possible. Pkt., 5c; oz., 85c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$3.00.

Early Winningstadt Sure to head, regular conical shape, very hard and hardy; a good keeper winter or summer; one of the best for general use. Best seed only. Pkt., 5c; oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$2.25.

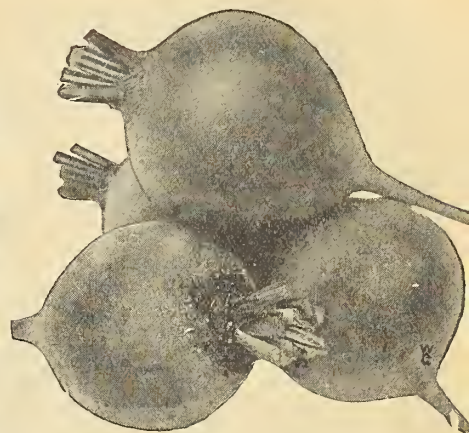
Early Summer The heads are round and flattened. A very popular variety for early market; in season it follows right after "Jersey Wakefield." The heads are of fair size, very compact and solid; the quality is good, it has large outer leaves, has an attractive appearance, being tinged with a peculiar shade of blue. Its quality and handsomeness secure for it ready sale. Pkt., 5c; oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$2.25.

All Seasons A favorite improved in the past few years. A reliable header, resisting heat and drought well and valuable for spring planting. Pkt., 5c; oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$2.25.

Late Flat Dutch The heads are flat, and grow remarkably large, even, very solid, and are of fine texture; stems grow short, and the quality of the Cabbage is very fine. It is a sure heading sort, as nearly every plant can be depended upon to produce a fine, large head. Pkt., 5c; oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$2.25.

Red Dutch An excellent early variety, tender and of the finest flavor. Heads of medium size and very solid; fine for pickling and winter use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$2.25.

Perfection Drumhead Savoy Of superior quality; the largest solid-heading flower. The plants are strong and vigorous, and withstand the ravages of the cabbage worm better than other sorts. Pkt., 5c; oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$2.25.



Early Egyptian Beet

Mangel Wurzels

OR STOCK BEETS

Improved Mammoth Long

Red Our stock is a great improvement on the old variety. The roots are very large, uniformly straight and well formed. Color deep red, roots solid, tops small. Roots attain a large size. Produces an immense bulk and tonnage. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 40c; lb., \$1.00; 5 lbs., \$4.75.



Early Summer Cabbage

Cabbage Plants

Same varieties as listed in Seeds on this page.

STRONG, HEALTHY
FROST-PROOF PLANTS

Prices: 100, \$1.00; 200, \$1.60; 500, \$3.00, postpaid.

ORDER EARLY



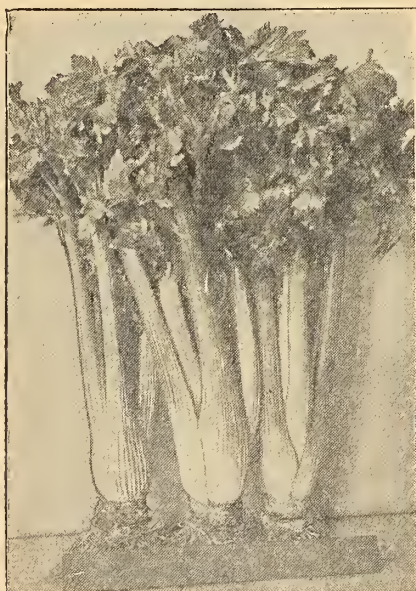
Early Snowball Cauliflower

VICTORY GARDEN COLLECTION

\$1.85 VALUE FOR \$1.00

Enough Seed for Your Home Garden

SEE INSIDE BACK COVER



White Plume Celery

One ounce of seed
will produce about
3,000 plants.

CAULIFLOWER

Prices on
seeds are
postpaid.

Culture The same as cabbage. In some localities an extra quantity of manure and plenty of water prove profitable. If the soil used for Cauliflower is unusually dry, water frequently, and in some soils it would be beneficial to use a heavy mulching of straw or hay so as to keep the soil moist. Plants should be vigorous when transplanted in open ground, not later than April. Pin or tie the leaves together as soon as the flower-head has begun to form.

Early Snowball Beyond question the best cauliflower for either family or market gardens, either for forcing, cold frame or open ground culture. It heads where others fail. *Pkt., 10c; ¼-oz., \$1.25; oz., \$4.00.*

Erfurt Early Dwarf Not quite as early or fine as Snowball, but is an excellent variety both for early and late crop. It is very reliable in regard to heading, and the heads are solid and compact. *Pkt., 10c; ¼-oz., \$1.50; oz., \$4.50.*

One ounce will sow 100
feet of drill; 3 to 4 pounds
for an acre.

CARROTS

Prices on
seeds are
postpaid.

Culture Carrots may be sown in hotbeds in February for early use. In open ground from March to first of July; however, main crop will produce best results if sown from first of May to first of July. Thin out early plantings to 5 inches apart in the row and main crop 6 to 8 inches apart. The rows should be 10 inches apart for early crop and 15 to 18 inches for main crop. Cultivation should be carefully performed to keep down the weeds, and deep hoeing between the rows will give a large increase in the crop. Sow from 2 to 3 pounds to the acre. Carrot tops, cut from young plants, may be used for garnishing.

Danvers Half-Long One of the heaviest croppers; roots dark orange-color, 8 to 10 inches in length, thick and ending in a somewhat abrupt point. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.*

Early Scarlet Horn One of the most popular of the early varieties. Color a deep orange, of a most delicious flavor and makes a most splendid crop in light shallow soils. A favorite in both market and home garden. Roots 4 to 5 inches long. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.*

Nantes Half Long (Stump-Rooted.) Sweet and fine flavored, almost without a core, very fine-grained; excellent for the home garden or market. One of the finest in quality and handsomest in shape of the medium-sized sorts. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.*

Improved Long Orange Especially fine on light soils, making long, smooth, tapering roots of a deep orange-color, and free from side roots; superior in every respect. A fine winter sort for table, market and the best for stock feeding. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 45c; lb., \$1.25.*

One ounce will pro-
duce from 5,000 to
10,000 plants.

CELERY

Prices on
seeds are
postpaid.

Culture The conditions necessary for successful Celery cultivation are good seed, plenty of manure and complete fertilizers, moisture, and cultivation. The most suitable soil is rich loam, finely pulverized and highly enriched with 30 to 40 loads to the acre of good stable manure. Sow seed in boxes for early planting; later plants may be produced from seeds sown in frames or open ground. Transplant 4 inches apart; when three inches high, water and protect until well rooted, then transplant into rows for garden culture 18 inches to 2 feet apart, for field culture in rows 4 to 6 feet apart; set the plants from 8 to 12 inches apart, supply plenty of moisture and see that plants receive thorough cultivation. They may be set either on the surface or in well manured trenches 1 foot in depth. To blanch draw earth around the plants, being careful not to cover the tops of the center shoots.

Dwarf Golden Heart Surrounded by solid, shapely stalks, is a large heart, which blanches to a beautiful yellow after storing. This sort has great popularity in many celery-growing centers. It is a long keeping "Golden Dwarf" of established merit, having attached itself to public and professional favor to such an extent as to displace many other well-known sorts. It is so shapely and solid that it requires little trimming for market. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 60c; ¼-lb., \$2.00.*

White Plume The earliest variety grown; can be blanched for the table in September. It is a self-blanching variety, easily grown by anyone; stalks and inner leaves white, crisp and delicious. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼-lb., \$1.25.*

Golden Self-Blanching Valuable early variety; compact, stocky, thick, solid, brittle. The large hard stalks and inner leaves are beautiful golden-yellow. Rich flavor. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 60c; ¼-lb., \$2.00.*

Celeriac

(TURNIP-ROOTED CELERY.)

Culture Grown mostly for its bulbous roots. Seeds are started and plants set out in the same way as advised for Celery. Celeriac is not usually blanched but very fine when thus treated, and much harder than the stalk celeries.

Large Smooth Prague An improved form of turnip-rooted Celery; round smooth roots with very few side roots. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼-lb., \$1.00.*

Water Cress

Culture Sow Water Cress in the spring, along the edges of creeks or ponds. The seed can also be sown in seed bed in a damp location and the young plants transplanted to the edges of streams or ponds. It not only makes a desirable and attractive plant for creeks or ponds, but purifies the water. It is also developing into quite a profitable industry in some sections, for shipment and sale in our larger markets. **Double Curled.** *Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼-lb., 65c.*

PRICES ON SEEDS
ARE POSTPAID

CUCUMBERS

**One ounce will plant
50 hills; 2 pounds will
plant an acre.**

Culture For very early use, sow seeds in hotbed upon pieces of sod or in small pots and they can be readily transplanted to cold frames or open ground with an advanced growth of about six weeks, because the roots are well developed and by transplanting the pieces of sod or earth contained in the pots are not disturbed. If planted in open ground before danger of frost is over they should be protected by glass or paper coverings. Cucumbers may be planted in open ground from May 1st to middle of July. For general crops sow seed in open ground, at the rate of 2 pounds per acre, in hills 4 feet apart each way, putting a shovel of well-rotted manure in each hill. Plant 7 or 8 seeds in each hill, and after danger of lice is past, thin to 3 or 4 vines in each hill. If pickles are wanted the seed should be planted in hills between the middle of June and middle of July. A rich, sandy loam well manured is most suitable for Cucumbers.

Improved White Spine A selected strain of the well known White Spine Cucumber. The fruits are very uniform, averaging seven to eight inches. It is an early and prolific producer of uniformly large, straight, handsome fruits of the most desirable qualities. A vigorous grower. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.*

Chicago Pickle This is the standard variety grown for pickling purposes all over the country. They can be used when full grown for slicing, its small size, very dark green color and immense productiveness making it a favorite for pickling. The pickling factories usually insist on this variety for smaller sized pickling work. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.*

Early Frame Old time, well known and popular early variety for home gardens. Medium size, good for slicing and excellent pickling variety. For home use and nearby markets only. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.*

Improved Long Green Grows 10 to 12 inches long, but makes fine pickles when young; the full-sized fruits are best for sweet pickles and slicing. Dark green in color, firm and crisp; quality excellent. A great bearer. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; lb., \$1.50.*

Japanese Climbing The vines attain twice the length of common varieties. Can be grown on fences, poles or trellises. Fruits 10 to 12 inches in length, of fine green color; flesh is thick and firm, never bitter, a superb variety. Very prolific. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.*

Improved White
Spine Cucumber

SWEET CORN

**One pound will plant
about 180 hills, 10 to
12 pounds to an acre
in hills.**

Culture Sweet Corn should not be planted very early in the season; the soil must be warm and should be a rich loam. If planted too early the seed is apt to rot. Sweet Corn will not make any progress until the weather is warm. If possible, select a sheltered location for the very early kinds. A succession can be continued with the later kinds by planting at regular intervals from June to middle of August, thus insuring a continuous supply of table corn throughout the summer and fall months. Plant the small early varieties in drills 2½ feet apart and 10 inches apart in the rows. The taller varieties should be planted in drills 3 feet apart and 12 to 14 inches apart in the rows. Rich manure worked into the soil will increase the crop.

Country Gentleman The finest quality variety of all the mid-season sorts of sweet corn grow in this country. Makes 2 to 3 good sized ears to the stalk on rich ground. Grains small, much shriveled, but very deep. Quality unexcelled and no garden should be without a few rows of this best quality of all corn. *Pkt., 5c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.50.*

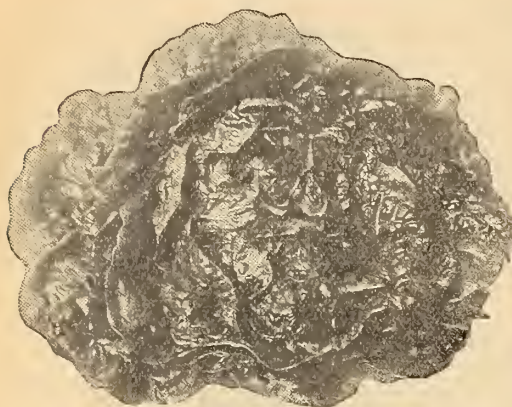
Golden Bantam A superb, really sweet corn. For an extra early has a flavor all its own. Two ears to each stalk, ears six inches long and eight rows of grains. Golden Bantam is in a class by itself. You will like it. *Pkt., 5c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.75.*

Stowell's Evergreen The standard main crop variety; Ears of large size, long and well filled. Under good cultivation produces three ears to each stalk; Stalks large and strong, grains of good size, long and deep; cob small and slender. Holds in good eating condition longer than any other and adapted to all parts of the south for main crop. *Pkt., 5c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.*

Early Minnesota A favorite early, a few days later than Mammoth White Cory; ears have 8 to 10 rows of large white grains. Very productive. *Pkt., 5c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.*

Early Mammoth White Cory The great popularity of this extra early Sweet Corn is due to the fact that it was successfully bred for three important qualities—Earliness, Size, Sweetness. Placed in whichever order you wish, these are the dominant characteristics of this favorite corn. Early as the earliest corn. The ears are as long with two to four more rows of kernels set close, so there is no loss of space in the cob. The grains are of medium size, broad, very white and of high table quality. The stalks are a little less than medium size, vigorous and prolific, usually averaging two ears to the plant. *Pkt., 5c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.*

Early Mammoth
White Cory
Sweet Corn



California Cream Butter Lettuce

HONEY DEW MELON

Looks like a grape fruit, tastes like the sweetest nectar, has the mingling of many flavors—pineapple, banana and vanilla predominating. Flesh is deep, unusually juicy and exquisitely sweet, of a rich, whitishgreen color when ripe. Matures in about 100 days. Rind resembles a grape fruit and is very tough; so finely grained that it remains in good condition many weeks. Splendid shipper.

Price—Pkt., 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50, postpaid.



Honey Dew Melon

KOHL-RABI

Sow in June or July, in rows, thin to 12 inches.

Bulbs grow above ground, are stripped and cooked like Turnips, than which they are much sweeter and have finer flavor.

Early White Vienna White and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$1.00.

LEEK

Culture A hardy species of onion. Sow in drills or broadcast. When 6 inches high transplant into rows a foot apart, setting the plants 4 to 5 inches deep and about 6 inches apart in the row. Used mostly in soups and stews.

Large American Flag Largely grown for fall and winter use. It is of quick, strong growth, producing long stems of uniform shape and size, averaging 2 inches through by 10 inches long, blanching beautifully white and of fine, mild flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$1.00.

PRICES ON SEEDS ARE POSTPAID

LETTUCE

GET YOUR ORDER IN EARLY

Sow two ounces of lettuce seed to 100 yards of row, 4 lbs. to acre. From seed to maturity time is 40 to 50 days.

Sow Lettuce a little at a time and often for a continuous supply.

California Cream Butter Fine variety for market gardeners and shippers. Heads large and solid, the inside bleaching to a beautiful cream yellow when properly grown. The pure strain of this variety can be distinguished by the small spots on the outer leaves. Our stock is strictly high grade. You will be delighted with this sweet, juicy lettuce. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Early Prizehead Very popular, large, loose heading sort. Leaves finely crumpled and fringed, outer ones, shaded brown; very crisp, sweet and tender, splendid for home garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

Early Tennis Ball The plant is small, of rapid growth, and should be used as soon as large enough, as it quickly runs to seed. Leaves dark green, thick and crisp. One of the best for growing under cover and for forcing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

Grand Rapids Forcing Matures quickly, large size, handsome appearance; crisp and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 50c.

Simpson Early Curled White-seeded. A leading early sort, good for forcing or open ground; a favorite with market gardeners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., \$1.50.

Black-seeded Simpson A very popular sort among market gardeners. Forms a large, loose head, its nearly white, curly leaves thin, exceedingly tender and of good quality. Splendid for growing under glass and early planting outside. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., \$1.50.

Early Curled Silesia A leading early sort; fine for table use. Early, curled loose-leaf variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

MUSKMELONS

One ounce will plant about 50 hills, 2 to 3 pounds in hills per acre.

Culture Select a rich soil, and after danger of frost is over, and the ground has become warm and dry, plant in hills 4 to 6 feet each way, and 6 to 8 seeds in a hill. When up and all danger of insects has passed, pull out all but 3 plants. Cultivate until the vines cover the ground and pinch off the ends of the growing vines to induce early fruiting. It is quite important that proper soil be selected for growing Muskmelons. Wood ashes, lime or tobacco dust, sifted over young plants, when the dew is on, is sometimes effective to prevent the attack of insects. A few hills for early use may be had by sowing seed in hotbed on pieces of sod or in pots and then transplant as soon as weather conditions are favorable. The seed may also be started out of doors in frames or under hand glasses and then transplanted.

Rocky Ford The melon that made Rocky Ford, Colo., famous.—One of the best and earliest melons grown. The vines are exceedingly healthy and vigorous, comparatively short and branching, producing an enormous quantity of fruits during the season. The melons are very uniform in size and shape, being nearly round or slightly oval. Skin a rich, greenish gold when fully ripe; the netting is fine and prominent. In appearance the melon is very attractive. The flesh is light green in color, very deep, ripening clear to the rind, which is very thin. In flavor it is peculiarly rich, luscious and free from stringiness. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Extra Early Hackensack Fruit attains a good size, weighing four to six pounds each. The melons are round, heavily ribbed; skin is green and thickly netted; flesh is light green, of delicious flavor, rich and sugary. It is also a luxuriant, healthy grower, and exceedingly productive. The earliness of all large netted melons. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Early Green Nutmeg Skin dark green, finely netted; flesh green, rich and sweet. An old standard sort of which our stock is most excellent. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Osage, or Miller's Cream One of the finest flavored melons in cultivation and highly recommended. The flesh is of a rich salmon color, very sweet and melting in quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

EGG PLANT

Egg Plants; 50, \$1.00; 100, \$1.75.

Culture Sow seed in hotbed in March or April; when 2 inchet high transplant into a cold frame or small pots so that the plants may become stocky and be readily planted in the open ground. When the weather becomes sufficiently warm, transplant into thoroughly worked and well enriched soil about 3 feet apart each way; draw soil up to stems when about 1 foot high. Egg plant seed will not germinate freely unless plenty of heat is supplied, and if the plants get chilled in the early stage of their growth they seldom recover. Repeated plantings are sometimes necessary. A good plan is to keep some plants in the hotbed and cold frames for a second planting in case an unexpected cold spell should cut off the first planting in open ground.

New York Improved Purple Fruit large, fine and free from thorns, and produces until frost; skin rich purple. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 35c; oz., 65c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$2.00.

Best Seeds Cost More and are Worth More

WATERMELONS

Culture A light sandy soil with good exposure to the sun is the best for watermelons. It should be prepared deep, but receive shallow cultivation. Hoe often and thoroughly. Plant in hills 8 to 10 feet apart each way. Plant 8 or 10 seeds in a hill, and finally, when danger of insects is past, leave but three strong plants. To kill bugs dust with "Slug Shot." One ounce is required for forty hills. Three to four pounds will plant an acre.

Sweetheart Our strain is a grand, sweet-hearted kind, for home and market use. Vine vigorous and productive, ripening its fruit early. Fruit large, oval, uniformly mottled light and dark green; flesh bright red, firm, crisp, melting and exceedingly sweet. A good keeper and shipper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

Phinney's Early This is a very choice early melon. It is very hardy and is a sure cropper. The rind is thin and the quality of flesh is sustained clear to the rind. Possesses all the desirable features which go to make up a good extra early home market melon. Melons average 12 to 15 pounds in weight. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

Cole's Early For family use and home market. Melons seldom over 12 inches long and 9 inches in diameter, but what they lack in size they more than make up in number and solidity. Flesh bright red, crisp, delicate texture, juicy and sparkling. In flavor it is lusciously sweet and refreshing. Very early, and can be grown successfully over a larger latitude than any other variety. It will mature large crops in the northern states. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

OKRA OR GUMBO

PRICES
POSTPAID

ORDER
NOW

Extra nice for soups, stews, etc., and much liked when pickled. Plant in hills, 2 feet apart each way.

White Velvet Pods round, smooth, and of white, velvety appearance, very tender and of a superior flavor. Plants dwarf and very productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

FOR ONION PLANTS
SEE DESCRIPTION
ON THIS PAGE

ONIONS

PLANT ENOUGH
ONIONS FOR YOUR
WINTER USE.

One ounce of Onion Seed for 200 feet of drill; 4 to 5 pounds for an acre.

Culture Onions must have a clean and very rich soil. A good loam, previously cultivated for two years, is the best. The land should be highly fertilized with well-rotted manure and fertilizers. Fresh stable manure has a tendency to produce soft, unsalable onions. Sow in drills 1 foot apart as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring. Thin plants to three or four inches apart, using rake and hoe frequently to keep down the weeds. The finest Onions are produced by sowing seed in hotbeds in February and March and transplanting seedlings to the open ground in rows where they are to mature. Onions require a very high culture, and weeds soon choke them out if permitted to grow. Bottom sets are little onions, grown the previous year; when set out in the spring they soon form large onions. If you wish to grow onion sets, use 70 to 80 pounds of seed to the acre, drilled in very thick.

Prizetaker One of the finest varieties for the American climate; grows to an immense size; of handsome globe shape; skin pale-straw color; flesh sparkling white, of delicate and mild flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00.

Yellow Globe Danvers It is the earliest yellow Globe variety, large in size, uniformly perfect in shape, and one of the largest croppers from seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00.

Silverskin A large, flat, white onion of mild and pleasant flavor; hard and fine-grained and a good keeper. Extensively sown for sets, and is also largely grown for pickling. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼-lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

Extra Early Red Flat A well flattened but quite deep, extra early red onion, which yields abundantly, keeps well and is of mild flavor. The bulbs are of medium size and rich red in color, very close grained, solid and heavy. This variety will form bulbs in cold, mucky soils, where others frequently fail to ripen. In rich soil it grows almost as large as the Large Red Wetherfield, ripening much earlier. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00.

Red Wethersfield The outer skin is a deep, rich, purplish-red, smooth and glossy; flesh white, lightly tinged with pinkish rose. The magnificent large, solid onions are nearly as mild in flavor as many varieties with skin of lighter coloring. Its splendid keeping qualities make it easy to hold crops for late winter markets. A standard red onion in the Northwest, also grown extensively for market in the South. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00.

Southport White Globe This is the handsomest of all onions; is of the true globe form; pure white, small necked, ripening very early and evenly; a good keeper. No market gardener or onion grower can afford to plant inferior seed, with only cheapness of price to recommend it, when seed like ours is to be had. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼-lb., \$1.15; lb., \$4.00.

Southport Red Globe The bulbs are of medium size, ideally globe shaped, with very smooth, glossy surface, small neck and remarkably beautiful deep red color. The flesh is white, tinged with light purplish pink, mild and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 90c; lb., \$3.25.

Kleckley's Sweet, or Monte Cristo A splendid sort for home use or near markets. Vine vigorous and productive; fruit of medium size; oval; color dark, mottled green in two shades, forming indistinct stripes. Flesh a beautiful bright rich red; exceedingly sweet and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Tom Watson We think that this melon has every quality that goes to make up a very desirable variety. The shape is ideal, rind dark, thin and very tough, making a good shipper. Medium early, very vigorous vine and very prolific. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., \$1.00.



Kleckley's Sweet Watermelon.

ONION PLANTS

Varieties: We can furnish onion plants of the following well and favorably known varieties: Yellow Globe Danvers, Red Wetherfield, Prize-taker. Price: 100, \$1.00; 200, \$1.75; 500, \$3.00; 1,000, \$5.00. Write for prices in larger quantities.



Prizetaker Onion.

KALE

(OR BORECOLE)

Greens for early fall, winter and spring. Sow seed about the middle of June; later transplant to rows 2 to 2½ feet apart. Dwarf sort can be sown later.

Dwarf Green Curled Kale

Hardier than Cabbage. Leaves curly as Parsley; tender and very fine flavor. Immense quantities produced in South find ready sales in the North. Fine strain. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 65c; lb., \$2.25.

**OUR SEEDS
ARE ALL PURE
AND FRESH**

PARSLEY

**DON'T DELAY
ORDER EARLY**

Culture One ounce to 125 feet of drill. Soak the seed a few hours in lukewarm water and sow early in the spring in drills one foot apart. Thin out to 6 inches. A few seeds sown in onion rows use no space. To preserve in winter transplant to a light cellar or glass frames. Used extensively for garnishing and seasoning.

Champion Moss Curled The most popular variety. We have a choice selected strain, with beautifully crimped and curled leaves.
Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

Plain Leaves flat and deeply cut; often preferred to others on account of the very dark color, the hardness of the plant and its superiority for flavoring. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

**SOLVE THE
HIGH COST
OF LIVING**

PARSNIPS

**PLANT
A BIG
HOME GARDEN**

Culture Parsnips do the best in deep, rich, sandy soil. As the seed is slow to germinate it should be sown as early as possible in drills 2 or 3 feet apart; cover one-half inch deep, and press the soil firmly over the seed; give frequent cultivation and thin the plants 6 or 8 to the foot. One ounce will sow 125 feet of drill; 5 to 6 lbs. to the acre.

Hollow Crown A great cropper; long, white roots, tender, sugary and considered the best for general cultivation. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 45c; lb., \$1.60.

**PEAS FRESHLY PICKED
ARE THE MOST DELICIOUS.
RAISE YOUR OWN**

PEAS

**PLANT ENOUGH
TO CAN FOR
WINTER USE**

Culture You will have the best results with early peas on light warm soil—but the main crop will do better on a fairly heavy soil that will retain moisture. Avoid too much nitrogen fertilizer such as fresh manure—as that causes heavy vine growth at expense of pods. A plot prepared the fall before is best. Sow early kinds as soon as possible in rows 2-3 inches deep and 2½ to 3½ feet apart, and for succession every two weeks until June 15th. The very earliest varieties, planted in August, will often give a good fall crop.

The taller varieties will do better if supported by brush or wire. Some plant in double rows (6 inches apart) and support the two together. The smooth ended sorts are hardest, but wrinkled varieties are of better quality. Planting distances and depths depend on variety and type of soil. One quart to 100 feet of row; 2 to 3 bushels per acre.

American Wonder The earliest wrinkled pea. The vine grows 10 to 12 inches high and is very prolific in pods of striking form and size. It is of finest flavor. Peas planted in June mature in 33 days. It is particularly adapted for family use, as it requires no brush or other support. Pkt., 5c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.25.

First and Best Height of vine, 2½ ft. Very early, white seeded. Fine quality. Popular with canners. Pkt., 5c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.25.

Champion of England Height about 4 to 5 feet. One of the oldest and best in cultivation. It is esteemed for good quality and productivity. The pods are of good size, handsome and wonderfully well filled, and are produced in great abundance. The peas are of large size and delicious flavor, 6 to 9 to the pod. It cannot be overpraised as a standard late sort. Pkt., 5c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.50.

Premium Gem Height of vine, 15 in. Very early, prolific and of delicious flavor. Often 12 pods on the stem. Pkt., 5c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.50.

Nott's Excelsior Is of fine, compact, dwarf growth, with pods one-third larger than those of American Wonder, and maturing almost as early. Pods well filled to the ends with from 7 to 9 peas of superior tenderness and flavor. The vines grow about 15 inches high; more productive than American Wonder and earlier than Premium Gem. A very desirable sort for the market gardener and unsurpassed for the home garden. Pkt., 5c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.50.

Black-Eyed Marrowfat Height of vine, 3 ft. An excellent variety. A very prolific bearer of large pods. One of the very best Marrowfat sorts. Pkt., 5c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.

Telephone A leader with market gardeners. Height 3½ feet. Profitable main crop sort known to everybody. Pods of good size, well filled with large peas of rich, sweet flavor. A sure cropper. Pkt., 5c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.25.

**NO HOME GARDEN
COMPLETE WITH-
OUT PEPPERS**

PEPPERS

**DON'T OVERLOOK
OUR PEPPER PLANTS
ON THIS PAGE**

Culture Peppers like a light, rich, warm soil for best results. They require about same treatment as Tomatoes. Sow seed in hotbed early in April and transplant to open ground when weather is settled—or start seed outside after all danger of frost is past. 1 ounce is sufficient for about 1,500 plants. ¼-lb. to transplant 1 acre.

Ruby King A popular market sort. Large scarlet fruits, of sweet, mild flavor. Plants grow two feet high and bear a fine crop of the handsome fruits, which ripen real early for such a large-fruited variety. The flesh is quite thick, sweet and mild; so mild that if the seeds are removed the fruits may be eaten from the hand like an apple. Especially fine for salads or stuffed for mangoes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 60c; ¼-lb., \$2.50.

Large Bell or Bull Nose An old standard and favorite sort. It is early, bright red in color at maturity, entirely mild, of large size and has thick flesh. Is excellent for stuffing. It is a good bearer and is much grown for both home and market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 55c; ¼-lb., \$2.25.

Long Red Cayenne The conical shaped fruits are 3 to 4 inches long, of bright red color and borne in great profusion. The flesh in character is very sharp and pungent. A standard household variety of pepper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c; ¼-lb., \$2.00.



Champion of England Peas

Pepper Plants

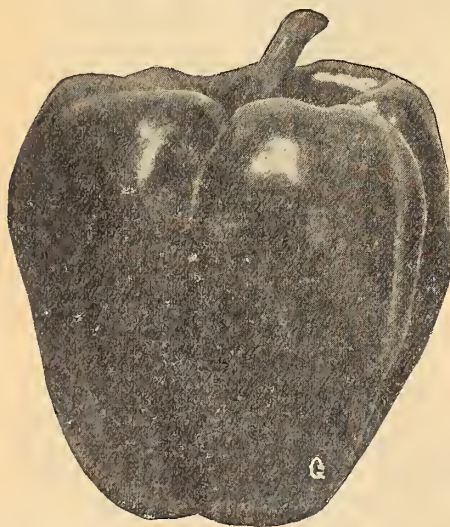
Pepper plants are money makers for all truckers, and no successful trucker overlooks them; no home garden complete without them.

We have the following leading varieties:

**RUBY KING LONG RED CAYENNE
LARGE BELL or BULL NOSE**

Prices: 50, \$1.00; 100, \$1.75; 200, \$3.00; 500, \$5.00. Write for Quantity Prices.

OUR PLANTS ARE QUALITY PLANTS



Large Bell Pepper

PLANT WITH
YOUR CORN

PUMPKINS

DON'T YOU LIKE
PUMPKIN PIE?

Culture Not so particular as to soil as the other vine crops, such as Cucumbers and Melons, but are cultivated about the same. After danger of frost is over plant the seed in hills eight to ten feet apart each way, dropping about a dozen seeds in a hill. The soil should be made as rich as possible. If planted with corn two or three seeds a rod apart each way will be sufficient. When danger from bugs is past, thin to three plants to a hill. 1 ounce of seed to 25 hills, 3 to 4 lbs. per acre. Dust with "Slug Shot" to kill bugs and worms.

Small Sugar Pumpkin The best Pumpkin of them all. This is the pumpkin from which the celebrated Yankee Pumpkin Pie is made. Very early and prolific, cooks quickly, the best quality. About ten inches in diameter is the average size. Skin is deep orange yellow with fine grained flesh of sweet, delicious flavor. Handsome and excellent keeper. A most prolific vieder and cannot be excelled as a table pumpkin. It is sometimes called Red Sugar or Red Pie Pumpkin. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.*

Connecticut Field Also known as "Big Tom." The standard pumpkin grown in corn fields to make a feeding crop for cattle. The vines are strong, vigorous and wonderfully prolific. Fruits average fifteen to twenty inches in diameter. Smooth, hard, reddish orange skin with rich orange yellow flesh. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.*

SOW EVERY
TWO WEEKS

RADISHES

GOOD SEED PAYS
AT ANY PRICE

Culture The secret in growing good Radishes consists chiefly in the observance on the part of the grower of three points. First, they should be grown on light, quick soil. Second, they should be given plenty of water, and last, but by no means least, the right kind of seed should be sown. For first crop sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, and every two weeks throughout the season, for succession. A warm, sandy loam, made rich and light by strong manure, is the best. Sow in drills 10 to 12 inches apart. The winter varieties should be sown in July and August. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill, 8 to 10 lbs. per acre.

Early Scarlet Turnip Round, with a short top; good for spring and summer use. A popular sort. Very early. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.*

White Tipped Early Scarlet Turnip For outdoor sowing this is the most important sort on the market, thousands of pounds being annually used. Handsome, bright scarlet color, with white tip. Its fine appearance attracts customers, and its quality always pleases. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.*

French Breakfast An old favorite for market and home garden; just right for a small, crisp table radish. Of quick growth, oblong in shape; color a beautiful scarlet, except near the tip where it is pure white. A splendid variety on account of its excellent quality and attractive color. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.*

Early White Turnip A very handsome and popular early turnip-shaped white variety. Of quick growth, color pure white; leaves short, flavor excellent; fine for forcing or garden culture. Very crisp and tender. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.*

Early Scarlet Globe For hotbed and greenhouse forcing, and out-door planting. Very early, crisp, mild and tender, very attractive and one of the best sellers. This Radish is rich bright scarlet in color, is not pithy but has very fine quality; it resists heat and is ready for the table in 25 days—a great favorite. This being an Early Radish it is not good for hot summer planting—for then it loses its shape, but is entirely satisfactory for early planting. Select stock. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 55c; lb., \$1.75.*

White Strassburg Excellent summer radish, popular with gardeners. A white variety, larger and thicker than the White Vienna, very showy, reaches usable size quickly and remains in good condition a long time. Can be sold when six and seven inches in length. This radish is crisp, tender and delicious. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.*

White Icicle This superb Radish is the finest and longest of the very early, pure white varieties. Planted in the spring, is ready for use in twenty to twenty-five days; their long, slender form and pure, paper-white skin are most attractive when bunched for market. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.*

Long Scarlet This is a long, straight, smooth, red radish; it grows partly above ground it develops long roots that are tender, crisp and sweet; this is a standard sort, fine for the home garden. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.*

Improved Chartier Roots long, tapering, and attaining a very large size. Of rapid growth; remains crisp and tender till fully grown. Color, scarlet above; shading into white at the tip. Flesh white and mild flavored. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.*

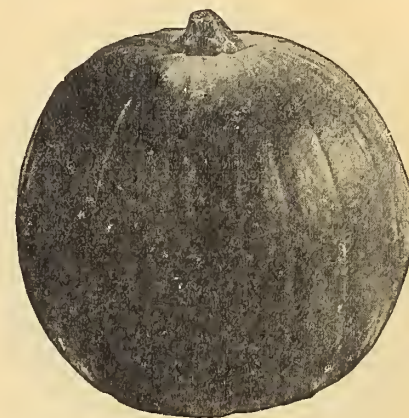
Long Black Spanish Keeps best and longest of all winter radishes. Skin coal-black; flesh white, crisp and quite pungent. Grows 6 to 9 inches long. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.*

ALL PRICES ARE
POSTPAID. SALSIFY OR VEGETABLE
OYSTER

Salsify is a nutritious and wholesome vegetable, having the appearance of a small parsnip; in flavor closely resembling oysters, for which it is, in that respect, a good substitute.

Culture Sow early in spring, in drills a foot apart, and when two or three inches high thin out to three or four inches. Its general culture is the same as that recommended for carrots. The roots are perfectly hardy and may remain in the ground during winter, or may be stored in dry earth or sand.

Mammoth Sandwich Island The leading variety; produces a large crop of straight, smooth roots. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼-lb., 90c; lb., \$3.25.*



Small Sugar Pumpkin

SPINACH

For Spring and Summer use, sow either broadcast or in drills one foot apart and one inch deep, as early as the ground can be worked, and every two weeks for a succession.

Round or Summer Variety which grows very rapidly, forming a cluster of large, very thick, slightly savoyed leaves of fine color, and quality when cooked. Best for market gardeners. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.*

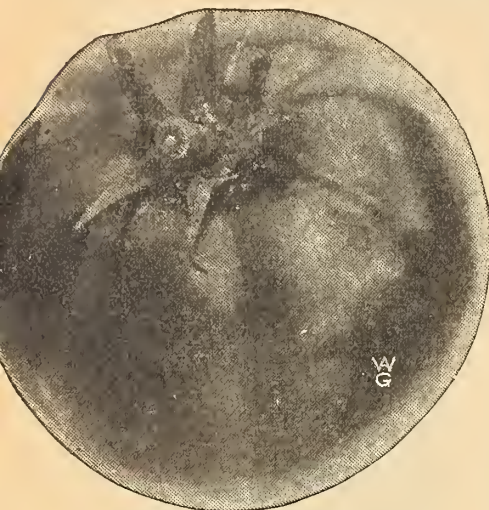
Prickly Winter Hardest variety; may be sown in the fall; seed prickly; leaves long, pointed, thick and succulent. *Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.*



White Icicle Radish



Long Scarlet Radish

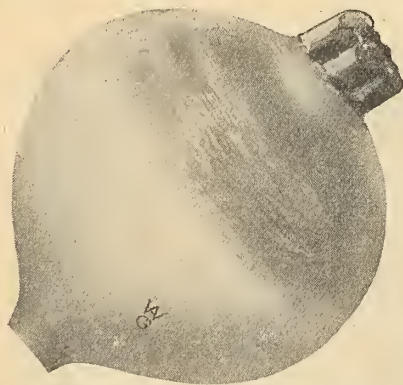


Greater Baltimore Tomato

TOMATO PLANTS

Our tomato plants are ready April 15 to July 1. Our plants are strong, hearty and are not grown in hothouses, hotbeds or in such ways as will cause them to be tender. We positively guarantee that none of our tomato plants are grown in either houses or hotbeds.

VARIETIES: New Stone and Greater Baltimore. Prices: 100 \$1.00; 200 \$1.50; 500 \$2.50, postpaid. Write for quantity prices.



Purple Top or White Globe Turnip

RUTABAGAS

Skirving's Enormously productive; flesh yellow, solid and sweet. One of the best for field culture. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

White Sweet Russian This variety is most excellent, either for table or stock. It grows to a very large size; flesh white, solid, of a firm texture, sweet and rich; an excellent keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

Squash Should be Included In Your Home Garden

SQUASH

One ounce of seed for 25 hills, 3 to 4 lbs. for an acre.

Culture The culture is about the same as melons. Make the ground very rich—a good sandy loam is best. The squashes are tender and the seed should not be planted until warm weather. Allow 4x4 feet for the hills of the bush sort and 8x8 feet or more for the running kinds. Thin to three plants to the hill.

Warted Hubbard These are large size, rough skin, dark green color on the outside. For producers on a large scale, these qualities are needed. Ideal for the home market; vines are of strong robust growth, fruit is large, grand shape, heavily warted, fine color; flesh fine grained, rich and dry. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Boston Marrow Very popular for fall and winter, thin rind, orange color, yellow flesh, fine for pies, good keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Summer Crookneck The plants are healthy, bushy and compact; they produce in quantity fruit that is heavily warted and true to type. The flesh is a rich golden yellow, the quality and flavor of which is the very best. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.35.

Yellow Bush Scallop Matures early and will bear throughout the season if fruits are kept gathered. Squashes are yellow and of large size. Flesh is thick and very fine in quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

PLANT ENOUGH TO CAN FOR WINTER USE

TOMATOES

GREATER BALTIMORE IS ONE OF THE VERY BEST

Culture Sow the seed in March and April in the hotbed, or in pots in a sunny exposure in the house. When five or six inches high, if the ground has become warm, transplant to the open ground; plants should be liberally watered and shaded from the hot sun. Set the plants four feet apart each way, upon mounds of earth, to allow the foliage to open and let the sun in among the fruit.

Earliana Our strain of this popular variety shows few, if any, of the rough fruits found in numerous quantity in other early sorts, and among many strains of Earliana. This variety is of compact growth with stout-jointed branches. Yields well and the fruit is solid and of fine quality; bright red in color, of good size. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼-lb., \$1.25.

Early Acme Fine for early market. Well known and generally cultivated, both for early and main crops. Plants are of strong and vigorous growth, very productive, the fruit of medium size, perfect form, round, slightly depressed at the ends and very smooth (never rough), color a glossy red with purplish tinge; ripens all over and through at the same time. Our seed is extra select. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼-lb., \$1.25; lb., \$3.00.

Select Beauty A decided favorite for either home market or shipping purposes, being early, hardy, strong grower, productive fruit, large, always smooth, perfect in shape and excellent in quality. The color is glossy crimson with a tinge of purple. It grows in clusters of 4 to 6 large fruits, retaining its large size late in the season. It ripens with Acme. It is entirely free from ribbed and elongated fruit; very firm fleshed, has a tough skin, and but few seeds. It seldom rots or cracks after a rain, like many of the tender-skinned sorts. Can be picked quite green, will look well, ripen nicely and keep perfect for a week after it is ripe. Used largely by marketmen and long-distance shippers everywhere. Extra select seeds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼-lb., \$1.25.

New Stone This is the most popular main crop in cultivation. Its solidity and carrying qualities are remarkable. Its color is a desirable red. Its shape is perfectly smooth, and thicker from stem to blossom end than most varieties. It is a reliable cropper and heavy yielder. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 90c.

Greater Baltimore Splendid second early and main crop variety, producing large bright red tomatoes in clusters at every second joint. The vines are vigorous, compact and healthy growers; a heavy cropper of large, smooth, well-formed tomatoes; deep from stem to blossom end. Very firm and meaty. Free from ridges, cracks and blight. For canning or the home garden the results have been very satisfactory. Big canners use this variety exclusively. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼-lb., \$1.50.

Ponderosa The Giant Tomato. Of the large-fruited varieties, this one is a gem. The vines are strong in growth, and when planted in good soil and pruned to a single stem, the fruit reaches 1 pound in weight; tomatoes grow in beautiful uniform clusters. The fruit is mostly oblong in shape, usually ribbed, is deep purple color, has solid flesh of sweet flavor, and small seed cells. Pkt., 5c; ½-oz., 35c; oz., 60c; ¼-lb., \$1.75; lb., \$5.50.

TURNIPS CAN BE STORED FOR WINTER USE, PLANT PLENTY

TURNIPS

One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill, one to two pounds for an acre.

Culture The soil for turnips should be rich and mellow. Sow in drills from 12 to 18 inches apart and 1 ½ inches deep, or sow broadcast; much larger crops of turnips can be obtained by drill culture.

and the first part of September. Turnips are chiefly grown for autumn cropping, because ordinarily they thrive better in cool weather; during the hot months they are apt to run to leaf and make seed rather than bulbs.

Purple Top or White Globe One of the handsome stand most saleable Turnips. Very desirable for either home or market gardens. It is a large, rapid-growing sort, with globular-shaped roots, the under portion being white and the top bright purple. Flesh is pure white. On account of its shape it will outyield any other sort and is always a sure cropper and splendid keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Early Purple Top Strap-Leaved More generally planted than any other variety. It is a quick grower, the flesh is very fine grained and sweet flavored. In shape the roots are broad and flat. Very good keeper. Our stock is exceptionally fine. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

Early White Flat Dutch Excellent early garden variety. Medium-sized, flat, color white, very early sweet and tender. It is desirable for table use when small. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

HARDY-FIELD CHOICE FLOWER SEED

All flower seeds 5 cents
per packet. POSTPAID

Plant Flowers to

All flower seeds 5 cents
per packet. POSTPAID

Beautify your home grounds to hide unsightly foundations, in borders, or hedge, or in artistically arranged beds, to make your back yard radiate with their beauty and fragrance.

We offer varieties in every color and height to suit every particular place you wish to beautify. Nothing can be so enjoyable and profitable, at so little expense, as the planting of flowers about your home grounds.

Plan your spring planting of flowers and order seeds now or you might forget it again this year.

AGERATUM DWARF BLUE—Annual. One of the best summer blooming plants grown from seed. They are rapid growers, early and constant bloomers. During the hot, dry summer months their bright flowers are produced in the greatest profusion. Set 10 inches apart and they soon make a low mass of charming flowers.

ALYSSUM—This is one of the finest annuals we have and is beloved by many on account of its modest blossoms. It is pleasantly fragrant. It begins to bloom early in the season, and blooms until frost. Cut back after the first flowers fade and others will come again.

AMARANTHUS MIXED—Brilliantly foliaged annuals, growing from 3 to 5 feet high, some of the varieties bearing curious racemes of flowers. All are useful in borders of tall plants or for the center of large beds. They thrive best in a hot, sunny location, not too rich soil, and given sufficient room to develop their full beauty.

ANTIRRHINUM, SNAP-DRAGON, TALL—An old favorite border plant, which has been greatly improved, with dark and glossy leaves and large, curiously-shaped flowers, with finely marked throats. They bloom the first season from seed sown in the spring, but the blossoms will be much stronger the second year. Half-hardy perennial.

ASTERS—This splendid fall favorite of our grandmother's garden still continues to beautify our garden and should be sown more generally, it being perfectly hardy and easily grown. Order by color. **White, Blue, Crimson, Rose and Mixed Asters.**

BACHELOR BUTTON—Annual, 2 ft. They are favorites in all sections of the country, are perfectly hardy, will grow and do well almost anywhere and are much in demand as cut flowers.

BALLOON VINE—Annual, 10 feet. Thrives in light soils. One of the prettiest climbers. Remarkable for its inflated membranous capsules containing the seed. It is sometimes called Love in a Puff. Flowers white.

BALSAM MIXED—Tender Annual, 1½ to 2 feet. Balsams like the hot sun, rich soil and plenty of water. For perfect development the plants should be set from 12 to 17 inches apart. Sow seed in open ground in May.

CANDYTUFT, WHITE—Annual, 12 in. These flowers are among the best for edging and bedding and for cutting. Sow outdoors in April, where they are to bloom, and thin well when the plants are about an inch tall. Sow again in a month, and then late in July for fall blooming. Hardy and easy to grow. Good for cut flowers and borders.

CANTERBURY BELLS—One of the prettiest of old garden plants. Their bell-shaped flowers in their delicate coloring make them the admiration of everybody.

CARNATIONS (Marguerite Carnations)—Annual. These are deservedly the most popular carnations with the amateur, as they begin flowering in a few weeks from time of sowing. The strain offered is of extra fine quality, producing on long, strong stems an abundance of large, double, beautifully fringed, high-scented flowers. With slight protection they will survive an ordinary winter and bloom freely the following spring.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS—2 ft. Showy and effective garden favorite extensively grown for cut flowers. These hardy annuals are summer flowering border plants, good for pot culture.

COCKSCOMB MIXED—This showy annual plant is of easiest culture, and most brilliant and effective of the summer and autumn bloomers. The flowers are borne in great masses of various shapes from that of a cock's comb to that of a feather or plume. The colors are striking, from the most vivid red and crimson to the richest yellow and orange.

COREOPSIS—The long-lasting flowers are simply perfect, measuring 3 inches and over in diameter, and are borne on stalks 15 to 18 inches in length. Brilliant golden-yellow. Although a hardy biennial, flowers the same from seed sown early; compact, bushy plants—2 feet high—blooming abundantly during summer and fall.

COSMOS MIXED—Annual, 6 ft. Beautiful autumn blooming plants. They produce thousands of beautiful mammoth flowers in pure white, pink and crimson shades, furnishing an abundance of cut blooms for autumn decorations when other flowers are scarce. Seed should be sown in spring in the open ground when danger of frost is past, or the seed may be started under cover and afterwards transplanted.

CYPRESS VINE—Annual, 10 ft. For training upon a light ornamental trellis the Cypress Vine cannot be excelled. It has a profusion of scarlet or white star-shaped blossoms, and its finely cut foliage is particularly adapted to ornamental work.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA (California Poppy)—Extremely handsome, low and quick growing annuals, with finely cut bluish foliage and cheerful blossoms. Nothing can excel it in brightness. It deserves a place in every garden.

FEVERFEW—Free-flowering plants, succeeding in any good soil; a fine bedding plant for pot culture; blooms until frost, hardy annual. 1½ ft.

FORGET-ME-NOT—A popular and charming variety, bearing delicate and blue flowers, highly prized for modest beauty.

FOUR O'CLOCK—The flowers red, white and yellow—grow in clusters in summit of stem. Very fragrant, expanding in the evening and withering in the morning. All colors mixed.



Petunias.

GAILLARDIA (Blanket Flower)—Very showy and free bloomers all summer long until frost; good in any situation and easily grown. Most brilliant in color; fine for bouquets.

GOURDS MIXED—For covering verandas and trellis work, rapid growth, bearing fruits of curious sizes.

HOLLYHOCK—This beautiful plant has large spikes of flowers of varied colors. 5 feet high.



Phlox.

FLOWER SEED—Continued**ALL FLOWER SEEDS 5c PER PACKET, POSTPAID**

LARKSPUR—Well-known annuals of great beauty and noted for the richness of their colors.

LOBELIA—This popular and beautiful flowering plant is most desirable for pot culture, edgings, hanging baskets, etc., blooming profusely from June to November. The blossoms are particularly bright in appearance.

MARIGOLD—No other annual imparts so much brightness to our gardens for such a long time, from early summer far into the frosts of autumn, as the Marigold. Unusually effective in beds, edgings or pots. Splendid cut flowers.

MIGNONETTE (Reseda)—A well known hardy annual producing dense cone-shaped flower-spikes, made up of thickly set flowerets of modest colors. It is often used for cutting to combine in bouquets with other more pretentious flowers lacking its delicate and pleasing fragrance.

MORNING GLORIES (Tall)—Indispensable for covering trellises, verandas, stumps, etc. Mixed colors.

MOURNING BRIDE—Most attractive of the old-fashioned flowers, hardy annual. 18 in. high.

NASTURTIUM—Our Nasturtium seed is very carefully selected and the best on the market. They are very easily grown and remain longer, in bloom than any other flower. In good soil they are produced in abundance throughout the season. Sow in spring in well-drained, moderately rich soil. **Dwarf, Tall.**

PANSY—There is no flower in the world that creates more lasting impression, is more dearly beloved, more satisfactory to grow than the pansy. Considered everywhere "the flower for the millions" and it is grown by the millions.

The most important essential for true, pure, high class pansies is the seed. Our strains will please you. **Mixed.**

PETUNIA—Plant in a warm, open, sunny place. Seeds may be sown directly in the open ground or the plants may be started in pots indoors for early results. When well started they grow almost as easily as weeds. The plants start to bloom when very small and continue until frost.

PINKS—Will bloom the first year. All colors. **Mixed.**

POPPY—If cultivated on good soil they will increase and multiply, and thrive for years. Cut flowers regularly and thus allow new seed pods to form. **Single, Double.**

PHLOX—The annual Phlox surpasses almost everything else in dazzling brilliancy and yet is of the easiest culture. The Phloxes are of neat, compact growth and will thrive on any soil, if given location. Plants from seed sown in open ground in fall or early spring will begin flowering in June and remain literally covered with bloom until after severe frosts late in autumn. For masses of separate colors or for bouquets they are unsurpassed. **Choice Mixed.**

PORTULACA, or MOSS FLOWER—They are in bloom from about July 1st and last until frost. The soil need not be rich, the plants doing best in hot, rather dry ground. They should have a sunny situation, since in the shade the flowers are not fully expanded. About 9 in. high. **Single, pkt., 5c. Double, pkt. 5c.**

RICINUS (Castor Oil Plant)—Fine for center of bed, as it gives a magnificent semi-tropical appearance, or planted thick, they make a fine screen or hedge. 6 to 10 ft. high.

SALVIA—A brilliantly colored flower, extremely useful for bedding. Bloom the first season. Height 3 ft.

SUNFLOWER—4 ft. Grow readily in almost any soil. Hardy annual.

SWEET WILLIAM—Plant in spring in open ground. Will bloom in fall; makes a beautiful display in the garden; height 1 ft. **Selected, mixed.**

STOCKS (Ten Weeks)—One of the most popular plants for bedding, massing or pot culture; for brilliancy and diversity of color or profusion and duration of bloom it is unsurpassed. The Ten Weeks Stocks are generally cultivated, and flower from 10 to 12 weeks after being sown; they grow from 6 to 18 inches high, each plant forming a perfect bouquet of delightful fragrance. Half hardy annual.

SELECT SWEET PEAS—Sweet Peas are probably the most popular flower in America. They are loved by everyone, both for the beautiful coloring and delightful fragrance. They will grow anywhere you can raise common garden Peas. To secure beautiful blossoms, manure liberally or fertilize with bone-meal, trench deeply, plant thinly, stake early and water freely. **Mixed.**

VERBENA—No flower garden is complete without verbenas. For beds on the lawn it has no equal. If sown in May will bloom in August, but if started in the house in pots in winter they will flower sooner and may be had in consistent bloom from June until frost. Seed should be soaked in lukewarm water before planting. **Choice selected, Mixed.**

WILD CUCUMBER—A very rapid-growing climber which reaches a height of 30 feet in one season. It is covered with beautiful clusters of white scented flowers.

ZINNIA—Very showy plants, with large, double flowers. There is much satisfaction in a bed of zinnia, for when nearly every other flower has been killed by frost this plant is still in bloom. **Double, mixed.**

SHRUBS ABOUT THE HOME

Along the roadway, along the pathway, along the house foundation, as borders, for massing—one might mention a large number of special places where Shrubs will supply a well-defined need in a planting scheme. Wherever the place may be, however, a wise selection from the list which follows will make possible flowering shrubs around the home or scattered over the estate from very early spring to late summer; and the ornamental season is prolonged by the subsequent white or brightly colored berries and the handsome vari-colored leaves that form the characteristic autumnal garb of certain of the varieties. All Shrubs are well established, two and three years old, and of a size to give immediate effect.

Prices, 40c each, \$4.00 per doz. Special prices on larger quantities.



Flowers of Weigella Candida

ALTHEA (Rose of Sharon)

A free-flowering shrub of easy culture and very desirable on account of blooming in August and September. Flowers resemble a double hollyhock. It requires protection and should be planted only in the spring.

Double White, Pink or Red.

BARBERRY

Thunberg's Japanese Barberry.—Hardy, dense, low-growing shrub, with spreading, deeply grooved, thorny branches and small, bright green, oval leaves that turn to brilliant shades of orange and yellow in autumn; the large bright red berries remain on the bushes throughout the winter, giving a cherry bit of color to the place in which it grows. Fine for borders and for low, ornamental hedges. Bushy plants, with abundant roots.

Common Barberry.—Sturdy, erect-growing shrub, with grooved, spiny branches and light green, prickly leaves; golden yellow flowers in spring, followed by bright scarlet fruits in autumn, which persist through the winter.

PLANT PEDIGREED STOCK ONLY

**SHRUBS—
Continued****Prices:****40c each****\$4.00 per dozen****Special Prices
in larger
quantities****Spirea Van Houttii****HYDRANGEA**

Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora.—The hardiest and most popular Hydrangea; it has greater adaptability to climatic variations than the others, and in July and August its massive plumes of white flowers bend the branches with their weight.

Hydrangea Arborescens Grandiflora.—Hills of Snow. One of the most showy of the Hydrangeas, with its profusion of snow-white clusters of flowers decorating the plant throughout most of the summer. The heads are from 5 to 7 inches across.

LILAC

Common Purple Lilac.—Hardy and vigorous, blooming profusely even under adverse conditions; flowers light purple, fragrant, and borne in good-sized clusters in May.

DEUTZIA

Valuable shrubs of different heights but having the same habit of bloom, a dainty bell or tassel-shaped flower borne thickly in wreaths along their branches in May. Useful in landscape work for massing.

Gracilis.—Dwarf growing, dense bushy, its drooping branches wreathed in pure white flowers in May. Also valuable for winter blooming in pots.

Pride of Rochester.—Grows 6 to 8 feet high and blooms in May before the others. Flowers large and free, double white.

DOGWOOD CORNUS

Red Osier Dogwood (Cornus Stolonifera).—Free growing, 6 to 10 feet tall, forms a small handsome tree; its clusters of small, white flowers in early summer are very dainty, and its bark a dark red in winter bears in early fall a profusion of purplish berries. Same price as Siberian;

Siberian Dogwood (Cornus Siberica Alba).—An upright shrub having bright red branches. Its rather long leaves are pale underneath. Flowers are creamy white in flat topped clusters; fruit a light blue or white.

FORSYTHIA

These splendid old shrubs, growing 8 to 10 feet tall eventually, light up the garden with glinting masses of yellow, very early in the spring before the leaves appear. Their bright golden flowers, often appearing before the snow is gone, vie with the Crocus as harbingers of spring.

Suspensa.—Very long, curving branches, superbly adapted to covering arches and trellises.

Fortunul.—Similar to the above, but of more upright growth.

BUSH HONEYSUCKLE

Tartarian Honeysuckle (Lonicera Tartarico).—Eight to ten feet high with numerous upright branches; foliage bright green; blossoms in late spring with white or pink flowers, followed by red or orange berries, which are its chief charm, and lasts until the fall.

SYRINGA—MOCK ORANGE

Philadelphus Coronarius.—Blossoms early summer. Hardy, vigorous, upright-growing shrub, 8 to 10 feet high, with arching branches; large, handsome foliage; flowers fragrant, pure white or cream-white in dense racemes. An old favorite.

SNOWBALL—VIBURNUM

Viburnum Plicatum (Japanese Snowball).—Erect, compact, growing 6 to 8 feet, with purple tinted foliage, a solid mass of white in June.

Common Snowball (Viburnum Sterilis).—Hardy, attains a height of 3 to 10 feet. Is filled with white balls of bloom in the last part of May.

High Bush Cranberry (Viburnum Opulus).—Eight to 10 feet. Handsome, dense, brilliant green foliage; a rich setting for large bunches of crimson berries which enliven the late summer and persists on bare branches into the winter.

SPIREAS

Anthony Waterer.—Makes a bush 18 to 24 inches high, covered from spring till late in the fall with large heads of crimson flowers.

Spiraea Thunbergii.—A very graceful medium sized bush with small feathery green leaves; pure white flowers.

Spiraea Van Houttii.—Few shrubs retain their attractive foliage throughout the year as well as this sort; in spring or about Memorial Day, a hedge of the Van Houttii is a perfect fountain of pure white bloom. This is one of the best if not the best of the Spireas; perfectly hardy.

SNOWBERRY

Snowberry (Symphoricarpos Racemosus).—A valuable medium-sized shrub branching near the ground. Has small pinkish flowers, with large, waxy white berries in the fall.

Coral Berry or Indian Berry (Symphoricarpos Vulgaris).—Same as above, except that it has purplish red berries, which hang on during the winter. Fine in groups with Snowberry or for wild groups.

SUMAC

Cut Leaved.—A beautiful low variety, with leaves of very large size, deeply cut and drooping gracefully from the branches.

Sumac (Rhus Trilobata).—A low or medium-sized shrub. It is perfectly hardy and its clusters of small red fruit, with its bright foliage in autumn, make it quite desirable.

WEIGELIA

These shrubs bloom after the lilacs, in June and July. They make a strong growth, erect when young, gradually spreading and drooping into most graceful shapes with age. Their large flowers are of wide trumpet-shape, colors from white to red, and borne in clusters thickly along the branches.

Candida.—White Weigelia, flowering throughout the summer. Unique and very attractive.

Rosea.—A beautiful shrub, with rose-colored flowers.

**Hydrangea Arborescens Grandiflora**

PEDIGREED IMPROVED SEED CORN

This is the kind of corn that will increase your yield 10 bushels or more per acre at least. In these times of high prices you cannot afford to plant ordinary seed corn. LIMITED STOCK, ORDER EARLY.

We guarantee all our seed corn to be of high germinating power. If you are not satisfied for any reason, you may return them to us and we will refund your money. The purchaser is the sole judge; all we ask is that seed shall be sent back to us within fifteen days from time it is received by you. This gives time for any sort of a test. We cannot guarantee a crop, as that is past our control, but we can and do guarantee that our seed corn will bear the closest scrutiny and tests, and that we will take it back if it is not absolutely satisfactory.

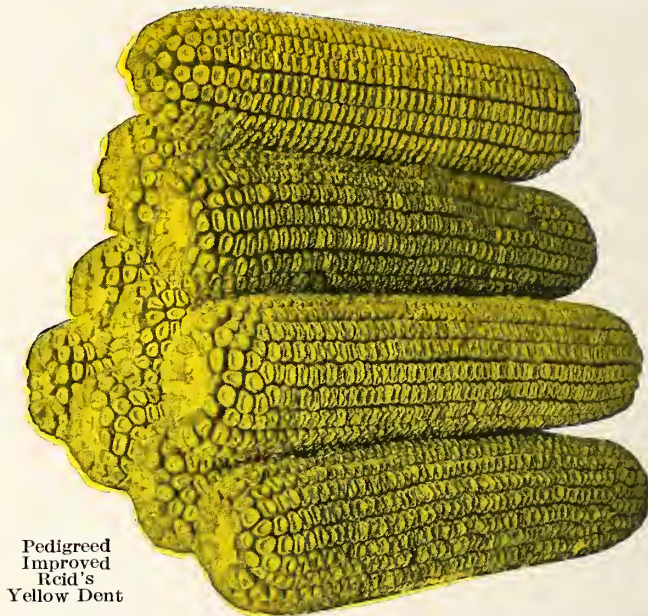
Pedigreed Improved Reid's Yellow Dent

The Corn that won the Grand Champion Bushel of Iowa at the State Corn Show. Our seeds are grown for us by the originator of this wonderful corn.

Here is the Originator's Description.

Through fifteen years of constant and studious effort we have perfected a strain of Reid's Yellow Dent which is not only a show corn, but is a wonderful yielder. There is no secret about the methods which we used. We are glad to tell you just how it was done. It is wholly based on the ear-to-the-row breeding method. As a beginning we found one mother ear that was a show ear and had a yielding record of 118 bushels per acre. The offspring bred true to type, not only for one year, but for three years, winning first and sweepstakes of Iowa each year for parent ear and five offspring. During this time we found another ear with a yield of 104 bushels, tried out for two years. In these two ears we found the type we were looking for and also two very high yielding ears; so in 1912 we planted five acres with the offspring of these two ears, and on one measured field had a yield of 141 bushels per acre, winning first in the State. In 1913 we planted the same field with the same corn, and though the year was exceedingly dry, we had a yield of 124 bushels on a measured acre, which was again a prize-winning record. On this same field of 1913 corn we won Grand Champion Sweepstakes on bushel of any variety at the Iowa State Corn Show; also first and champion sweepstakes for Iowa on ten ears at the

proven conclusively not only its present quality,



Pedigreed
Improved
Reid's
Yellow Dent

National Corn Show held at Dallas, Texas. And it is from the offspring of this same corn that we took the bushel which beat the world at San Francisco World's Fair.

All these facts, piling one on top of the other, confirms us in the belief that our strain of Reid's Yellow Dent represents the tip-top of development in seed corn up to this time; and it is this corn which we are offering at this time and upon which we lay special stress. We know that it will do for others the things that it has done for us, because it has

Pedigreed Improved Silver Mine

White Dent Corn Possessing the Characteristics and Strong Qualities of the yellow Dent.

There are a great many farmers who prefer a white corn. We have to offer them the Silver Mine, which is considered the earliest maturing white dent corn. It is grown under the same careful supervision as our yellow corn, and has the characteristics of deep grains, close spaced rows, and remarkable shelling qualities, frequently showing as low as eight pounds of cobs to the bushel. The illustration taken from our stock gives a good idea of the appearance of this corn. On thin or worn-out land Silver Mine will do better than any other variety of white or yellow, and if planted on good soil will more than meet your expectations.

Description: Medium in height, from seven and one-half to ten feet, depends upon the quality of the soil. The foliage is not so heavy as on some other varieties but for quantity and quality there is positively nothing better in white corn.

There is a prejudice in the minds of some farmers against white corn. For many years it was thought that white corn lacked some essential elements that were contained in the yellow, but that theory has been exploded. By careful breeding and selection we have produced a strain of this corn which contains all the feeding qualities found in any other variety. The ears are about three and one-half or four feet from the ground, just the right height for easy picking. One peculiarity which will be noticed in going over the fields is that there are no barren stalks, every one has an ear and many stalks have two good ears. Ears are from eight to ten inches in length and very uniform in size and shape with eighteen to twenty straight rows of pure white kernels on a small white cob. In the last fourteen years we have won many prizes on this corn.

Pedigreed Improved Calico

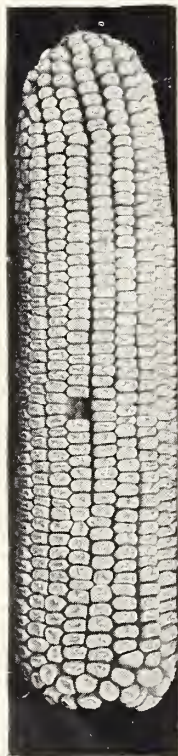
A Large Early Maturing Variety Developed Especially for Purpose of Drouth Resisting and Early Feeding.

Pedigreed Improved Calico shown in cut on this page is an early corn, earlier than the large dent varieties. It is always very popular as an early feeding corn. It is a great drouth resister and will do better on old and thin soil than most any other variety, while on good soil it will yield 60 to 70 bushels per acre. We have been raising and improving this corn for years.

Description: Pedigreed Improved Calico does not grow as rank as Reid's Yellow Dent or Silver Mine; it grows from seven to ten feet in height; is very stocky with heavy foliage, making an excellent fodder or ensilage corn. Ears are from three to four feet from the ground. In color it is white and red, deep kernal and small cob; contains a high per cent of oil and protein, making it very valuable as a feeding corn. It will adapt itself to most any soil or climate and has very few barren stalks. In the last five or six years there has been a great demand for this corn and we have shipped seed all over the corn belt. We have won first on this corn for other than white or yellow at two National Shows—one held at Columbus, Ohio, and the other at Dallas, Texas—besides winning at the State Corn Shows and at the State Fair.

PRICES OF ABOVE THREE VARIETIES

One bushel, either crated in the ear, or shelled and graded in sacks, \$5.00; five or more bushels, shelled and graded, \$4.75 per bushel; ten or more bushels, shelled and graded, \$4.50 per bushel. No reduction for quantity in price of crated corn.



Silver Mine



Calico

SELECT HIGH-GRADE FIELD SEEDS

We are not listing every variety of Field Seed, but only a few things that should be planted on every farm. If you do not find what you want listed, please write us for prices as we carry a complete stock of Field Seeds. We are only quoting in small quantities herewith and ask you to write for prices in larger quantities.

Alfalfa or Lucerne Clover There is not a farm, where there is stock, but what should have alfalfa on it. Alfalfa is the King of Forage Crops. This clover is being more largely planted every year. When thoroughly established can be cut three or four times a year, yielding heavily each cutting. Soil must be thoroughly prepared by deep plowing and harrowing until it is in fine condition. Sow 20 to 25 lbs. per acre. Spring seedings may be made during March and April, and in the fall during September and October on any good soil if properly drained. 1 lb., 40c. postpaid. Write for price.

Sweet Clover Also known as Bokhara Clover. As a land-builder it has few equals. Seed down your poorer land with it for soil building. It is a coarse clover resembling Alfalfa, in fact, has been called "Alfalfa's twin sister," and using the same kind of inoculation is very valuable in preparing land for Alfalfa. It is fine for raising bees and to build up your poor land it is mighty good. Sow about 12 pounds to the acre. Pound, hulled or cleaned seed, postpaid, 50c. Write for quantity prices.

Dwarf Essex Rape For quick green forage or grazing for hogs, poultry, etc., there is nothing equal to Dwarf Essex Rape. It makes a quick succulent growth which will be liked by all two and four legged animals on the place.

The tops look like rutabagas and growth is similar yet larger. Rape makes no bulbous roots. Can be planted in rows like turnips, 4 pounds per acre, or broadcasted 8 to 10 pounds per acre, covering by a light harrowing. Ready for grazing in 8 to 10 weeks. Plant Essex Rape this spring. Pound, postpaid, 30c.

Mammoth Yellow Soja Beans There are many varieties of the Soja Bean, but the Mammoth Yellow is the best, the strongest grower and heaviest yielder. One of the best summer forage crops. Pound, 25c; 2 pounds, 45c; postpaid. Write for quantity prices.

Feterita (A Sure Drought Beater). A fine forage plant. Similar to Kafir Corn in general habit, but grows a little taller and produces larger heads, standing erect; white seed and early maturity. Its greatest value, however, is its great ability to resist drought. In the extreme heat and drought in the Western States three years ago when corn burned up completely and all the varieties of Sorghum and Kafir Corn largely failed, Feterita came through practically without damage, making a splendid crop of both grain and forage. Sown in rows like Kafir Corn it requires 6 to 8 pounds per acre. Pound, 30 cents, postpaid. Write for quantity prices.

Golden Millet (Formerly German Millet). Golden Millet is an important and nutritious hay crop, relished by horses and cattle. Seed thickly, not less than one bushel per acre, any time from the middle of May through July, but not too early, because it does not grow off nicely until the soil and weather get warm. It matures in from six to eight weeks after seeding. Cut while in bloom, before the seed hardens in the head, as after the hay quality decreases. Pound, postpaid, 30 cents. Write for larger quantity prices.

Cane or Sorghum A much neglected but highly valuable crop, owing to its great adaptability as a food for live stock. It can be profitably grown everywhere, from the extreme north to the extreme south. It grows right along through the severest and most prolonged droughts, after the plants have secured a good start. It springs up quickly after being fed or cut.

As a fodder plant it is the most economical plant in existence, and of the very best quality, being sweet, tender, nutritious and is greedily eaten by cattle, horses and hogs. As much as 50 tons of green fodder have been grown per acre, which is of the highest feeding value, and milch cows will give more and richer milk than if fed other feed. It can be cut several times during the season if not allowed to get too high, and makes a good, sweet hay. Sow 50 pounds per acre for best results.

Red Top or Sumac Cane Seed is smaller than that of Orange or Amber. Very sweet, small stalks, plenty of foliage. Pound, 25c postpaid.

Early Amber It is the earliest variety; rich in sugar. Succeeds well from Texas to Minnesota. Pound 25c, postpaid.

Early Orange Ten days later than Early Amber, of strong, even growth; popular in the "Corn Belt." Pound, 25c postpaid. Write for price of larger quantities.

Kafir Corn Grows from five to seven feet high, making a straight, upright growth with enormous wide leaves. The stalks keep green and are brittle and juicy, not hardening like other varieties of Sorghum, making excellent fodder, either green or dried, which is highly relished by stock. The Seed heads form at the top of each stalk. For the grain sow in rows three feet apart, three to five pounds of Seed to the acre. For fodder sow 50 lbs., either broadcast or in drills. Pound, 25c postpaid. Write for quantity prices.

Cow Peas The Great Soil Improver. Makes poor land rich, makes good land more productive, enriching the soil even after crop is cut. Green crops plowed under are one of the best and cheapest ways of improving the soil. For this purpose the Cow Pea is excellent, especially for a medium or light soil. They should be sown in May, at the rate of 1 1/2 bushels to the acre, and plowed under as soon as they have attained their full growth. While this crop is very largely grown wherever known, with the results obtained from it, the wonder is that it is not grown ten times as much as at present. There is no surer or cheaper means of improving poor soil than by sowing Cow Peas.

We suggest sowing Kafir Corn with this crop, at the rate of one peck to one bushel of the Cow Peas per acre. The Kafir Corn holds the vines off the ground, causing a better growth.

Whip-Poor-Will Upright, or bush growth, earliest maturing, easily harvested. Per pound, postpaid, 20c.

Clay Of vigorous growth. Excellent for ensilage; can be planted in hills with corn. Per pound, postpaid, 20c.

New Era Early, prolific, of upright growth, also makes good dry fodder. Per pound, postpaid, 20c.

Sudan Grass The greatest drouth resisting forage crop. All stock relish it, and no harmful effects have followed where it has been fed. Under favorable conditions, it grows from 7 to 9 feet, having luxuriant foliage and small stems. While thriving under dry conditions, excessive moisture will not harm it. The yield will depend upon the length of the season, a single cutting giving about a ton per acre, and the number of cuttings will depend upon the season. Where growing conditions are favorable the stubble makes excellent green pasturage. In the South three or four cuttings are not uncommon.

Culture.—Plant in cultivated rows, in close drills or broadcast. Cultivated rows 36 inches apart require from 1 1/2 to 3 pounds of seed per acre, and in arid regions this is the best method. Where rainfall is ample, and it can be grown for hay, sow in drills 18 inches apart, using 6 pounds of seed per acre; for broadcast, using 15 to 20 pounds. Never sow until danger of frost is past and the ground is warm. Cut for hay as soon as fully headed. If grown for seed, do not cut until the seed is fully matured, the first cutting being best for this purpose. As Sudan Grass crosses readily with all varieties of cultivated sorghums and the seed resembles Johnson Grass very much, great care should be exercised in securing only pure seed. Pound, 50c postpaid. Write for market price on larger lots.

Kentucky Blue Grass The most widely known of all the natural grasses, which does well everywhere and can be found in almost every part of our broad country. It is grown more for pasture than for hay, as it starts to grow unusually early in spring and produces a good growth until the ground freezes. This grass is very hardy and neither injured by the cold nor by dry weather, hot sun, the tramping of hoofs or close mowing. It is suited to any variety of soil, but seems to succeed best on moist, rich land. Used extensively for lawns. We handle only the best grade. Lb., 50c postpaid.

Timothy As a crop for hay, Timothy is probably not surpassed by any other grass. It is greatly relished by all kinds of stock, especially horses. Sow 10 to 15 pounds to the acre. Pound, 25c postpaid.

Red Top It is a valuable addition to sow with other grasses, Alfalfa or Clover to form a closer sod. For pasturing sow 20 to 30 pounds to the acre. Pound, 35c postpaid.

Bromus Inermis Makes a quick strong growth, providing good pasturage. It sprouts out into fresh growth very quickly after being mown. It is a good grass for hot, dry regions and dry soil. 14 pounds to the bushel. Sow 20 to 30 pounds to the acre. Pound, 30c postpaid.

Meadow Fescue or English Blue Grass

One of the earliest and most nutritious and productive grasses. Is especially suitable for permanent pastures; thrives well in any soil, but to best advantage on a moist soil. Makes good hay. It succeeds well even on poor soil, as its roots penetrate the earth ten to twelve inches. It is not affected except by exceedingly dry weather. It is one of the hardiest of the grasses; yields an abundant crop of seed. Is deserving of more attention than it has received. Sow 20 to 25 pounds per acre. Pound, postpaid 35c.

Orchard Grass This grass stands the drouth, and grows well in the shade, does well in wet or poor ground; produces large crops of hay and affords excellent pasture for stock, 14 pounds to the bushel. Sow 20 to 25 pounds per acre. Pound, 45c, postpaid.

English or Perennial Rye Grass Considered invaluable for permanent pastures. It is also one of the best lawn grasses for the central part of the United States. Sow 60 pounds to the acre for pasture; 100 to 140 pounds to the acre for lawn. Pound, 35c postpaid.

Shade Trees

How much would you give for some grand old tree—Maple, Elm or Ash, located just where you want it? Plant shade trees for comfort and beauty—care for them, train them and watch them grow. It will add beauty to your premises and bring comfort to those who follow you. They will be fresh-dug, shipped straight to you.

ASH

One of the hardest of the hardwood varieties, medium rapid growth. Best trees for high and dry places.

Size	Each	10	100
4 to 6 ft.....	\$0.50	\$3.00	\$25.00
6 to 8 ft.....	.75	4.50	40.00
8 to 10 ft.....	1.00	7.00	65.00

ELM, AMERICAN WHITE

Elms are considered the very best of all the street trees, and are used in greater quantities than probably all other kinds of varieties combined. They produce very fine trees, fine shaped heads, and live for centuries.

Size	Each	10	100
4 to 6 ft.....	\$0.50	\$2.50	\$20.00
6 to 8 ft.....	.75	5.00	45.00
8 to 12 ft.....	1.00	9.00	80.00

MAPLE, SILVER OR SOFT

Most rapid growing of any of the street trees. In towns it is one of the good shade and street trees. If planted in groves in the country it does remarkably well and should be on every farm.

Size	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.25	\$1.50	\$10.00
6 to 8 ft.....	.50	3.00	25.00
8 to 10 ft.....	.75	5.50	50.00
10 to 12 ft.....	1.00	7.00	65.00

CATALPA BUNGEI

A curious dwarf form that grows only three or four feet high and twice as broad, forming a pretty dome-shaped head of great, soft, leathery leaves. Hardy; strong-growing; unique.

2-Year Heads.

Size	Each	10
4 to 6 ft.....	\$1.00	\$8.00
6 to 8 ft.....	1.25	10.00

Evergreens

All Evergreens Dug with Ball of Earth and Burlapped.

Pyramidalis Arborvitae.—A superb new and hardy sort, of very compact habit; grows in a perfect column. This is perhaps the most valuable and beautiful Arborvitae in cultivation. Foliage a deep green color, well retained in winter. 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00 each;

Scotch Pine.—Rapid growers and one of the best for shelter planting in the West. It will make the best windbreak in the least time of any. 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00 each.

Colorado Blue Spruce (Green).—One of the most beautiful and hardy of all the spruces. Foliage a rich, light bluish-green. Fine for landscape work. 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.00 each; 2½ to 3 ft., \$5.50 each.

Hedge Plants

Barberry Thunberg's.—A graceful, dense shrub of dwarf habit. Branches spreading; foliage small. One of the most beautiful shrubs in cultivation, especially remarkable for its large, brilliant red berries, remaining fresh until spring, and for its dazzling fall coloring. Desirable for hedges and borders.

Size	Each	10	100
12 to 15 in.....	.25	\$2.00	\$15.00



Killarney

PRIVET

Amoor River North or Russian Privet.—This is the most beautiful hedge plant grown. It has a luxuriant, glossy leafage and thick clusters of fragrant white flowers. Hardy, free-flowering, of dense, neat habit; attractive all the year, in berry, leaf or flower. Makes a beautiful specimen plant, a fine screen, group or hedge.

Size	Each	10	100
18 to 24 in.....	.20	\$1.50	\$13.00

California Privet.—One of the finest for hedges where it does not winter-kill. The foliage is large and glossy, and is almost evergreen. We do not recommend it as being absolutely hardy north of the southern line of Iowa.

Size	Each	10	100
18 to 24 in.....	.15	\$1.25	\$10.00

ROSES

All rose strong 2-year field grown. Prices, all varieties, 50c each, 10 for \$4.00.

RAMBLER ROSES

Crimson Rambler.—Best all round, hardy garden rose, on account of its brilliant color, profusion of bloom and length of time the flowers last. Used as a climber, or can be grown in large bush form. It blooms in large clusters of 50 to 100 flowers in a cluster, covering the foliage its entire length with a solid mass of the most beautiful, perfectly shaped miniature crimson blossoms. Blooms last of June and remains in flower longer than any other hardy outdoor rose.

Dorothy Perkins.—Splendid, new, shell-pink climbing rose. Of the same strong habit of growth as the Crimson Rambler, and the flowers are borne in clusters of thirty and forty. The flowers are large. Very double and sweetly scented.

HYBRID PERPETUALS

These are hybrids or crosses between June and monthly roses, partaking of the hardness of one parent and the perpetual blooming habit of the other. They are by far the most popular family of roses.

American Beauty.—The world-famous rose. Rich, rosy-crimson, exquisitely shaded. Magnificent buds. Flowers extra large and deep petaled; of beautiful form and very double. The great American forcer and bedder, each shoot producing a bud. A universal favorite.

Frau Karl Druschki (White American Beauty).—A new hardy rose and a grand variety. The flowers are large and full; buds long, color a pure white. Very vigorous grower and produces flowers throughout the season.

General Jacquemont.—This might be called the rose for the million, for it is still a universal favorite. Bright crimson-scarlet; exceedingly rich and velvety.

Paul Neyron.—Deep rose color, good foliage; by far the largest variety in cultivation; one of the best.

Prince Camille de Rohan.—Very dark, rich, velvety crimson, passing to intense maroon, shaded black; large full flowers. One of the darkest roses and very handsome.

Marshall P. Wilder.—New; color cherry carmine; continues in bloom after others are out of flower.

Mrs. John Laing.—Deep rose; large, fine form, fragrant, vigorous grower and hardy. One of the most profuse bloomers.

HARDY HYBRID TEA ROSES

We especially recommend these roses for flowering during the summer and fall months and have selected only those that are best in their color and with the most desirable qualities.

Gruus a Tiptitz.—Unquestionably the finest brilliant red, hardy, ever-blooming garden rose. The flowers are very showy and handsome. It blooms constantly and continues covered with flowers the whole season.

Kaiserine Augusta Victoria.—One of the best white roses, either for bedding or for cut flowers. A tinge of lemon in the center adds to its beauty.

Killarney.—A strong robust grower and a free, continuous bloomer. The color is brilliant sparkling pink; the flowers are extra large and full, with broad, thick petals and delightful fragrance.

Mrs. Aaron Ward (New).—This beautiful rose changes in color as the flower expands; the opening bud is a deep coppery orange, changing when partly developed to golden orange in the center, while the edges of the petals are creamy white. When fully open it is an exquisite shade of pinkish fawn. Very free flowering.

VINES

Prices, 35c each; \$3.50 dozen.

CLEMATIS

JACKMANII.—A very profuse-blooming variety with flowers from four to six inches in diameter, of an intense violet-purple color, borne in continuous masses on the summer shoots. The very best sort for general planting.

PANICULATA. A great novelty. One of the most desirable, useful and beautiful of hardy garden vines; a luxuriant grower, profuse bloomer, with fine foliage. Flowers white, of medium size, very pretty and fragrant, produced in the greatest profusion in late summer.

HONEYSUCKLE

YELLOW HONEYSUCKLE (Hall's Japan).—A strong, vigorous variety, evergreen in the south; pure white flowers changing to yellow. Fragrant; covered with flowers from June to November. Needs winter protection.

IVY

AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII.—(Japan or Boston Ivy)—The grandest hardy climbing vine in existence for covering houses, churches, schools, etc. Its glossy ivy leaves overlap each other and its long, delicate young shoots stretch up the walls with free and rapid growth. The tendrils at nearly every point cling firmly to the smoothest surface of rock or wood. The glossy leaves assume in the autumn the most beautiful tints of scarlet and crimson. The handsomest vine possible for growth on brick walls.

WISTARIA

A most beautiful climber of rapid growth, producing long, pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers. When well established makes an enormous growth. It is very hardy and one of the most superb vines ever introduced.

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| 1 Pkt. Improved White Spine Cucumber | 5c |
| 1 Pkt. Golden Bantam Sweet Corn | 5c |
| 1 Pkt. Stowell's Evergreen Corn | 5c |
| 1 Pkt. Grand Rapids Lettuce | 5c |
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| 1 Pkt. Champion of England Peas | 5c |
| 1 Pkt. Ruby King Pepper | 5c |
| 1 Pkt. French Breakfast Radish | 5c |
| 1 Pkt. Icicle Radish | 5c |
| 1 Pkt. Earliana Tomato | 5c |
| 1 Pkt. White Flat Dutch Turnip | 5c |
| 1 Pkt. Honey Dew Melon | 10c |
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ASPARAGUS ROOTS

If you have to buy asparagus you pay fancy prices and usually get it after it has been cut a long time and is tough. Asparagus is most tender when cut fresh and there is none so good as that from your own garden. Start an Asparagus bed this year. You will thank us for the suggestion when you eat the first cutting.

Asparagus Roots should be planted in a well-prepared bed, the roots covered about 5 or 6 in. and the soil made very rich with fertilizer each season. We recommend only one standard variety of large size. Price as follows

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL—25, \$0 75; 100, \$1 50; 1,000, \$10 00.

RHUBARB ROOTS

You should have a row of Rhubarb or Pie Plant in your garden. 10 or 20 plants are enough for any family, and if the roots are well fed and continuously pruned or reset, they will yield for 20 years. Easy to plant; cultivating consists merely in keeping the weeds down and preserving the mulch until the leaves cover the ground. The soil should be rich and deep and for an early start it should be warm. Prepare the bed or hill for each plant to a depth of two feet if possible, working in much compost or well-rotted manure. There is just one kind of Rhubarb to plant—that is the giant kind. It's a strong, vigorous grower.

2 year whole roots. Prices as follows:

Each 15c; 25, \$2 00; 100, \$5 00; 1,000, \$35 00.

HORSERADISH ROOTS

There are very few people that don't need, at some time or other during the year, horseradish for seasoning. You can usually buy it at the stores but so adulterated as to be almost worthless. Horseradish can be grown almost anywhere successfully, but gives best results in rich, rather moist, partly shaded locations. **Prices:** Whole Roots, Each 10c; 25, \$1 50; 100, \$5 00; 1,000, \$35 00.



Rhubarb Growing in the Nursery.

Winfield Raspberry

This grand new blackcap originated at Winfield, Kansas, and after ten years of testing has proved itself the "King of Blackcaps."

In hardiness and productiveness it is unexcelled by any other variety. Has never winter-killed thru ten seasons fruiting, and stands extreme drouths.

The fruit is of enormous size, single berries often covering a quarter. Four to six great clusters are produced on each cane, averaging from three to six quarts to the plant. Fruit is firm, sweet, rich and juicy; seeds very small, fine flavor.

Bush is healthy and vigorous, making robust, stocky canes, easily supporting their heavy loads. Not troubled with rust or anthracnose. Ripens ten days earlier than Kansas and continues until Kansas is gone. Succeeds on all soils.

Its firmness and size makes it unexcelled for market. Readily brings 50c to \$1.00 a crate more than other blackcaps. Easily nets \$300 to \$500 an acre. The one sure Raspberry for you to plant. Prices, 2 yr. Transplants: Each 25c; 25, \$3.50; 100, \$9.50.



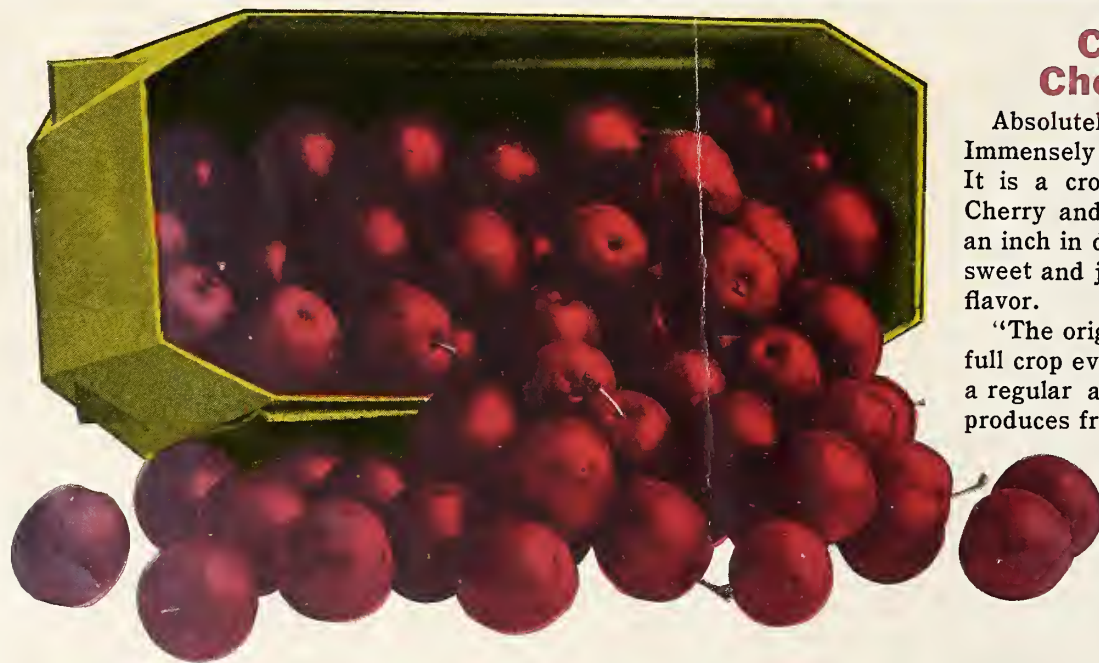
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Hardy in Wisconsin. "The Winfield Raspberry plants came thru the winter fine, though I did not cover the vines last fall as I wanted to test this berry. The berries are large—measured 3 inches. What do you think of that, and very fine flavor. We think they are just fine."—Mrs. Ettie Page, Union Center, Wis.

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Compass Cherry-Plum

Absolutely hardy everywhere. Immensely popular wherever tried. It is a cross between the Sand Cherry and Miner Plum. Nearly an inch in diameter, a bright red, sweet and juicy and of very fine flavor.

"The original tree has borne a full crop every year. The tree is a regular and heavy bearer, and produces fruit the next year after setting. It is 'The Cherry.'" See page 8.

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